HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,103—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6903
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6910
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9350
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer, at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,610	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	18th Feb. 1904
GORITIA	C. de Brefeld	3,106	20th Mar. "
AUSTRIA	R. Golledani	7,588	20th Apr. "
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabi	5,158	20th Apr "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 435, Saloon Rs. 620.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,045	29th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages.
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Feb., at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd Feb., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the forgoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBUNDER, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 23rd February.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,900 tons, on or about 21st February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 17th February 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

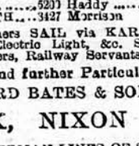
JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single. From Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	..	300	..
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class,	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
C.	ASTON HALL	1550	McFee	24th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Halley	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	Knaut	21th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	1303	Brown	30th Mar
A.	PROME	3950	F. M'Kay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6200	A. Buss	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6703	Prawse	15th May.
C.	EDEN HALL	5200	Haddy	25th May.
B.	CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to
MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY.



ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,715	29th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	8th Mar.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R.N.R.	3,069	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	19th Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

THE INDIAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LD.

ISSUE 2,000 SHARES OF RS 00 EACH

For Prospectus apply to the MA GER of this Paper or,

THE INDIAN ALUMIN UM CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS'S STOUT.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
Specialists in

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,
Made fresh on the Premises.

All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of.

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
(Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.)

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE LONDON
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by all the Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take luggage at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION." The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars. 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES :—
"MULETA" Principes
4⅜ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4⅜ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4⅜ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSES and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

NO PUBLIC PERFORMANCE
NO PUBLIC PERFORMANCE
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

THURSDAY,

THE CIRCUS having again been RESERVED for a Private Performance by His Highness the Nizam.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19TH.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT
RENDERED TO MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE.
A Special Programme for this Occasion.
By Special Request RIDING CONTEST will be repeated.
ALL FORMER WINNERS BARRED.

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 20TH.
PRESENTATION NIGHT.
Handsome Trophies will be presented to the Winning Jockey and Trainer of the Byculla Club Cup.

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 20TH.
A HORSE AND BICYCLE GIVEN AWAY.
Coupons will be given to all Holders of Tickets of Re. 1, Rs. 2, 3 and 4.
COUPON NUMBERS GIVEN NIGHTLY FROM MONDAY, the 15th February.

LAST SOUVENIR MATINEE.
LAST SOUVENIR MATINEE.
SATURDAY, AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 20TH,

A HANDSOME GOLD AND SILVER WATCH will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus on both occasions.

Box Plan at the Circus.
[Booking Hours:—10 to 12 a.m., and 4 to 6 p.m.
Prices of Admission: Full Box (6 seats), Rs. 20; Single Seat in Box, Rs. 4; Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Second Chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1; and Gallery (Natives only), 8 Ans.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF STREET SCHEME ON THE BOARD'S WODEHOUSE ROAD ESTATE.

LOWER COLABA.

SECTION A. WARD.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act made a Street Scheme. The limits of the three areas comprised in the Scheme are as follows:—

The first area is bounded on and towards the NORTH-WEST by the Wodehouse Bridge Road, on and towards the NORTH-EAST by the footpath to the said Road and by Ward Nos. 1306 (3), 885 (1) (i) inclusive and by the Foot-path to the Colaba Causeway, on and towards the SOUTH-EAST by the said Causeway, on and towards the SOUTH-WEST by the foot-path to the said Causeway and Ward Nos. 546-551 (i) (j) (3) and Ward No. 1307 (5), and by the foot-path to the Wodehouse Bridge Road.

The second area is bounded on and towards the NORTH-WEST by the Wodehouse Bridge Road, on and towards the NORTH-EAST by the foot-path to the said Road, and Ward Nos. 1 06 ( ) and 885 (9) and by the foot-path to the said Causeway, on and towards the SOUTH-EAST by the said Causeway, on and towards the SOUTH-WEST by the foot-path to the said Causeway and by Ward Nos. 885 (9) and (la) and 130 (3) and the foot-path to the said Road.

The third area is bounded on and towards the NORTH-WEST and NORTH by the Wodehouse Bridge Road, on and towards the NORTH, NORTH-EAST and EAST by the said Causeway, and on and towards the SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST by the foot-path to the said Causeway, Ward No. 836 (1) and the foot-path to the said Road.

The Office of the said Trustees at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a Map of the areas comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours. No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purposes of this Scheme—Dated this fourth day of February, 1904.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 26th day of February, 1904, for WORKS in the CONSTRUCTION of a CHAUKI for the accommodation of the Drainage Staff at Chinchpokli.

2. Forms of Tender may be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 each from the office of the Undersigned and forms of contract and specification of works to be performed can be seen at the same Office.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees 350 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. E, &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 15th Feb, 1904.

IN *Re* MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
and
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Service who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above Firm; particulars may be learnt on application.

They will also be glad to undertake the realization of Claims and to collect the dividends as the same are declared by the Liquidator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING CHARGES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, 1904, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of 12 months commencing from 1st day of April, 1904.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's printed forms which can be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rs. 200, (Two-hundred) should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the "Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office. Parel, 11th February 1904.

THOS. COOK & SON,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & RANGOON,

BEG to place their Services at the Disposal of Civilians and Military Officers who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of Messrs. William Watson & Co. Full particulars on application.

They will further undertake the realisation of Claims and the Collecting of Dividends as declared by the Liquidator.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
INCLUDING
TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.

THE AGENT, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon of the 8th March, 1904, for the SUPPLY of OILS from 1st April, 1904, to 31st March, 1905.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each, giving full particulars, can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. DICK,
Store-keeper, B. N.-W. Ry.
Samastipur, 1st February, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
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BOOKS ON THE FAR EAST.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE. By Albert J. Beveridge. With Maps. Just out 7 14
THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN NAVY. Its Past, Present, and Future. By Fred. T. Jane. With over 160 Illustrations from Sketches and Drawings by the Author and from Photographs 26 4
IN THE UTTERMOST EAST. Being an Account of Investigations among the Natives and Russian Convicts of the Island of Sakhalin, with notes of Travel in Korea, Siberia and Manchuria. By Charles H. Hawes. With Illustrations and Maps 12 0
IN RUSSIAN TURKESTAN. A Garden of Asia and its People. By Annette M. B. Meaking. With 16 Full-page Illustrations 6 9
JAPAN. By David Murray. Illustrated. (Story of the Nations) 3 12
KOREA OR CHO-SEN. The Land of the Morning Calm. By A. H. Savage-Landor. With Numerous Text and Full-page Illustrations from Drawings made by the Author 13 8
MOUNTAINEERING AND EXPLORATION IN THE JAPANESE ALPS. By the Rev. Walter Weston. With Maps and 35 Illustrations... ... ... 15 12
JAPAN AND ITS TRADE. By J. Morris 2 10

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TOWN HALL,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

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Positively their LAST APPEARANCE in Bombay.

THE LONDON LADIES' TRIO.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3, Unreserved Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO. beg to give notice that on MONDAY, the 29th February, 1904, they will OPEN BUSINESS at the NEW OFFICES which they have erected at a short distance from their present Offices towards the Victoria Terminus.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 29th day of February, 1904, for the construction of all Roads, Foot-paths, Drains, Sewers, &c., included within the area of this Board's Scheme No. II.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 2,000, to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
J. FRANK WATSON, B.E.A.M, I.C.E.,
Acting Trust Engineer.
Trust Engineer's Office, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, 16th February, 1904.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that SEPARATE LICENSES for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM, in each of twelve Shops situate in various parts of the Town and Island of Bombay, for the period of one year from 1st April 1904 to 31st March, 1905, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Town Custom House, Bombay, at 11-30 A.M., on FRIDAY, the 19th February, 1904.

2. Information concerning the conditions of Sale, of Licenses, and situations of the several Shops to be sold can be obtained at the Office of the Assistant Collector of Abkari, Town Custom House.

E. GRAY,
Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, Opium Department, 8th February, 1904.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send an Anna Stamp for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS: CASTOR, COCOANUT, LINSEED RAW AND DOUBLE BOILED, KEROSINE MINERAL, CYLINDER, WASTE COTTON AND CLOTH DRILL, BLUE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, 1904, for the SUPPLY of the above OILS and WASTE COTTON etc., during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1904.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Oils, and Waste Cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th February, 1904.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moulmein City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER SUBJECT TO ALTERATION:
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for sums of Rs. 5 and upwards 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
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2 to 12 Months 5 " "
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Cheques, Bills, Hundies on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

A OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure. CURE THAT'S SURE. Price, Rupee 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c. Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARQUES & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHORTHAND.—Pupils who have left the "Up-to-date Shorthand."—Don't hesitate and feel shy but come to us and learn real Shorthand. Terms special.—MOSES BENJAMIN, 17 and 19, Churchgate St., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

AN OUNCE of satisfaction is worth a Ton of Talk. Satisfaction GOES WITH SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Best for Malarial and other Fevers Never known to fail.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

HEAD READER WANTED, from February, for an Anglo-Indian Paper. Must be well experienced and steady. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to Box No. "217," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Price Rs. 20. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

MASONIC BALL.—Flash Light beautiful groups of the Masonic Ball in the Town Hall, taken by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, are now ready for inspection in their Art Photographic Saloon, Nippon Building, Hornby Road.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE & I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

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CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

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FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Sweetens the breath Strengthens the gums arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8 Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition,—issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Re. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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PRICE ONE GUINEA.

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NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.
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MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.
Specially for
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Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

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WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	45 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,003.
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Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

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CAPITAL.

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RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,00,000
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" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

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or
2¼ " " minimum monthly balances
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	Per Annum.
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" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

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J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.
LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

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1. BAY WALER GELDING "WALLY," 17 hands, good weight carrier, confidential and speedy, aged .....Price	600
SADDLE and BRIDLE.....	50
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A set of new HARNESS	100
Do. old do.	50
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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
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BOMBAY.
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BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 35 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr. | 5th yr. | 10th yr. | 15th yr. | 20th yr. | 25th yr. | 30th yr.

The amount payable would be Rs.

10,143 | 10,718 | 11,437 | 12,158 | 12,875 | 13,593 | 14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS carried on in the name of Khakeebhoy Pudumsey of very valuable and rich Oleographs, Chandeliers, Pier-glasses, Furniture, Glassware, Plateware, Chinaware, Hall Carpets, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Receiver, appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 834 of 1901, Ahmedbhoy Meherallibhoy v/s. Cassumalli Meherallibhoy and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell, on the premises by Public Auction, in convenient lots, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, 1904, at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade consisting of rich oleograph pictures, chandeliers, pier-glasses, fairy lights, bracket mirrors, table ornaments, chandelier and lamp fittings, plateware, cutlery, glassware, chinaware, earthenware, hall carpets, lamps, drawing-room sofas and chairs, bentwood chairs, flagstaffs, shop furniture, &c. lying in the shop at Kalbadevi, No. 250.

SALE OF TWO PADOWS.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Official Assignee H. C., and in re Deojee Varsang Sha, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at 3-30 p. m., at Modye Burder North (near Bengal rice wharf):—Consisting of on Padow Khatowprasad No. 3279 of the Burthen of 121 Bombay candies or 10½ tons; and one Padow "Laxumee" No. 4735 of the Burthen of 70 Bombay candies or 17,51-100 tons; both in the state with their appertenances, now lying at the Modye Bunder North.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BENHAM HALL LANE, GIRGAUM.

By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Framji Temuljee Mirzan Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 24th instant at 4-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground lying in an art called Dellowry Wadi, together with a bungalow, stable, out houses, &c. standing thereon situate at Girgaum, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 783 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 307 and new No. IVF-2671, old Survey No. 578 and new Survey No. 18-7910, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on the South by a passage of the cart called Dellowry Wadi, on the east by the property of Mithoorabai, wife of Narayen Dharmajee Mistri, and on the west by a passage of the cart called Dellowry Wadi, which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rate and tax under Ward No. 343 (3) and Street No. 23 B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 108 of 1902.

Bai Jadav .....Plaintiff
vs.
Ranchordas Dwarkadas and others .....Defendants
and
Suit No. 283 of 1902.
Nagindas Manmohandas.....Plaintiff
vs.
Ranchordas Dwarkadas .....Defendant

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March, 1904, at 4-30 p.m., sell, on the premises, the undermentioned property, by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Jamietram Jivandram and J. K. Dadachanjee, the Special Commissioners appointed by the Consent Decree passed in the above suits, dated the 17th day of October, 1903, in pursuance of the directions contained in the said Consent Decree.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road (east), outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 134 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 707, new No. A-32-6, old Survey No. 607, and new Survey No. 3 A-7959, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes under D Ward No. 239 and street No. 1, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Joaquin Rezario Dias, and bounded as follows, that is to say: On or towards the east partly by the Girgaum Road aforesaid and partly by the property of Bapoji Boodajee, on or towards the west by the property of Narayen Rallaji Gowlee, on or towards the north by the property of Chundri Naikin, and on towards the south by the property of Naikin Hossainbi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys, High Court, at their Office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Bombay, 13th February 1904.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombasa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interests and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank. Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses, etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
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WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
121, MEADOWS STREET,
REUTERS OLD BUILDINGS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£36 15-16	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£95	= do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£84 5-16	= + 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 1-2	= + 1-4
2 months hence	27 3-16	= + 3-16
Spot in New York	59 1-2	= + 1-2
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·20 1-2	= + 1
Berlin "	20·51 1-2	= — 1-4
New York Demand.....	48·5 1-2	= — 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills....	3 1-4	= — 1-8
6 " " " ...	3 1-4	= — 1-4
8 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	= unchanged
months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-4	= — 1-2
7 day market loans	3	= unchanged.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000. Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester easier. Total sales 7,000. Spot 6·94 — 32. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 = — 3-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 Imports 25,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Feb-Mar. 6·82 — 22	Mar-Apl. 6·84 — 22	Apl-May 6·87 — 22
May-June 6·89 — 22	June-July. 6·89 — 22	July.-Aug. 6·89 — 22
Aug-Sept 6·74 — 22	Sept-Oct 6·17 — 20	Oct.-Nov. 5·83 — 19

In New York—

Receipts at the Port.....	16,000
Do. last year	33,000
Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Do. do Continent	7,000
Mid-Uplands	13·50 — 25
Futures, month of March	13·54 + 1
Do. do. July	12·93 + 1

In New Orleans—Holiday.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks J.-F. 9 7-8 = + 1-16. Firm.
METALS—
Copper Braziers £68-5 = + 5s.
Yellow Metal 6 1-8 = + 1-8
Tin Plates 11.
Bar Iron Belgian £4-17-6 } unchanged
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-5-3. }
Basic Steel Bars £4-18-0. }
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 1-4 Buyers unchanged
WHEAT—
White Karachi J.-F. Sellers. 30s. 6d. = plus 6d. Strong.
Red Karachi. J.-F. Sellers 29s. 6d. = plus 6d. Strong.
RAPESEED—
Brown. J. Done. 33s. 9d. = unchanged. Firm
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. Done 31s. 4 1-2d. = — 1 1-2d. Quieter.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 1-4.
ARRIVALS—
Steamers Clan Maclaren, Lonsdale, and Haddonhall.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, February 15th, 1904:—

Cotton	13,961 bales.
Wheat	14,382 cwts.
Linseed	7,493 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,305 "
Gingellyseed	11,679 "
Poppyseed	5·9 "
Groundnuts	3,031 "
Castorseed	1,511 "
Rice	9,433 "
Myrabollams	10,633 "
Cottonseed	6,001 "
Mowrasseed	29 "
Gram	1,741 "
Jowar	5,681 "
Maize	504 "

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 17.

Exchange—Tone quiet,
Bank T.T. .....1s. 4 1-8d.
Bank Demand .....1s. 4 5-32d. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A/s. 4 13-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 17-32d
French Francs 8 do do 172 1-4
Marks 3 do do 140
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight ..... } nominal.
Shanghai 30 do do ..... }
Japan 30 do do ..... }
Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone unsettled.
Cash..... Rs. 95·15
1st Settlement 3rd March " 95·13
Money Market.—Tone quiet.
BANK RATE.

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 11th Feb.	7	do.
Bank of Bengal	do 21st Jan.	7	do.
Bank of Madras	do 22nd Jan.	7	do.

SEEDS— Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 5 10 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 13 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready... 6 0 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 5 11 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready 21 0 0
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.
Howree Khandeish ... 32 0 0
15 per cent. Mixed " ... 31 0 0
25 per cent. " ... 30 0 0
50 per cent. " ... 28 8 0
Black Kutnee " ... 25 4 0
WHEAT.—Tone steady.
Pissi 91 per cent. Rs. 29 8 29-12
Club No. 1 " " 29-0
Hard Red " " 23

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone easier.
Estimated sales ..... 5,000 bales.
Imports ..... 9,000 "

Feb.-Mar. 6·79 —3	Mar.-April 6·80 —4	April-May 6·82 1 —5
May-June. 6·83 —6	June-July 6·83 —5	July-Aug. 6·36 —6
Aug.-Sept. 6·69 —5	Sept.-Oct. 6·14 —3	Oct.-Nov. 5·37 —1

COTTON.—The local market is steady and official quotations are unchanged from yesterday. Business reported is on very small lines as buyers idias are much below those of sellers. In the Sutta market good M. G. Broach is quoted Rs. 274 for 25th March.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	234	220	212	Feb. 25
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	234	222	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	234	222	...	do
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M.-G.	257	251	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	233	225		do
Jalgaum do.	236	228		do
Khandwa do. ...		250	...	do
Khamgaum fair staple(M-G) }				
Karanja do. do. }	258	252	...	do
Akola do. do. }				
Oomras, good staple (M.G.)	272	262	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	261	255	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	254	258	...	do
Broach (M.-G.) ...	295	...	272	25 March
Do. (M.-G.) ...	292	...	...	25 April
Bhownugger (M. G	264	...	...	254 May 25
Do. (M. G.)	261	...	...	251 May 25
Muttia (M. G.)	244	234	...	25 Feb.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	268	25 May.
Westerns	...	258		"

SHARES:

Manecjee Petit Mills Rs. 2,000. Late in the afternoon news was received with much regret, of the sudden death of Mr. Fakirchund Premchund, eldest son of Mr. Premchund Roychund, and business was practically suspended, in the bazaar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

AYLING—February 12, at Hatchfield, Torquay, the wife of W B Ayling, I C S, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DUFFUS—February 14, suddenly at 18 Dalkham Gardens, Hampstead, London, John Noel, younger son of James Duffus, late of Calcutta.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BACON—January 31, at Moulmein, Burma, the wife of A L Bacon, Burma Ruby Mines Ld, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COELHO—GONSALVES—February 15, at St Joseph's Church, Saperty, by the Rev Fr A Marcon, Mr Joachim A Coelho, Assist Surgeon of Mysore Service, third son of the late Mr and Mrs Pcelho, to Miss Helen Victoria Gonsalves, daughter of Mr and Mrs L M Gonsalves, of Manglore.

CORNWALL—SINCLAIR—February 13, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Right Rev the Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Ven Archdeacon Williams, John William Cornwall, son of Mr W W G Cornwell, late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Effie Esme, daughter of Surg-Gen Sinclair, C S I, I M S, Madras.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 0-25m., 0-28a. Low water, 6-22m., 6-10a.
Bombay Dog Show.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of a Port Trustee, 10 a.m., to 4 p.m.
Indian Textile Journal Company, Medown Street, 4-30 p.m.
Evening Entertainment to the Hon. Mr. J. M. Dick, Daria Mahal, Malabar Hill, 9 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

THE PEOPLE'S FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—The Pioples Free Reading room and library was closed yesterday in consequence of the death of Mr. Fakirchand Premchand.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China Japan and Australia, per s.s Simla will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 A.M. on Tuesday the 23rd Instant.

COCAINE PROSECUTION—Before Mr. J. W. S Dracup at Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector J. D. Ghandy, of the Abkari Department prosecuted one Bhugwandin Dullaram, on a charge of importing and possessing two bottles of cocaine in contravention of the Abkari Act. The evidence showed that the accused arrived in Bombay on Tuesday evening from Ahmedabad by the passenger train and alighted at the Grant Road station. On his luggage being searched two bottles of cocaine were found in his trunk. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

THE NEEDS OF SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—Sunday last I went out to Gorai, via the Ambavni ferry. The road from the railway station at Borivli to the ferry at the Ambavni creek is in a better condition than the road that leads from the creek to Gorai. Labourers are at work on this road. So far as the roads are concerned I say nothing the labourers on them indicating attention on the part of the authorities. But it is really a severe trial to trudge along a treeless waste, exposed to the fierce rays of the burning sun. I saw numbers of fisher women, carrying loads of dry bumbaloes proceeding to local markets and villages to dispose fish. At the end of the Borivli branch of the communication close of the creek, large heaps of various kinds of vegetable, mostly, bringals lay on the ground near to which bullock carts were awaiting to receive their loads. The tide had pretty well ebbed and presented a fine opportunity to judge of the difficulties of the people and to fully convince one how urgent was the want of piers. I was glad to learnat Gorai that the complaints of year correspondents regarding the want of piers and absence of trees along the roads had been taken up by a leading Marathi weekly of the Thana District.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nizam having again reserved the Circus for a private performance we are requested to state that there will be no public performance this evening. The usual large audience was on hand last night to witness the performance of Harmston's Circus and each and every act was applauded to the echo. The marvellous 'Zoes,' Wyndham and Kitty "Rhodesia and John Welby Cook were the chief features, but were ably assisted the other members of the Company. Friday night's performance will be complimentary benefit to the popular proprietress, Madame Harmston-Love, on which occasion a large special bill will be presented and on Saturday afternoon there will be given the usual family matinee for ladies and children, at which the little ones will be admitted for half price to any part of the spacious tents.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Persia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Hore Mr E P
Sharp Rev W C Granville Mrs and infant
Teenwindt Sister W W J
Schonton Sister M W
Debts Sister A H
Kluken Sister M L
DesHelm Sister G V J
Gypman Sister E A M
Gay Mr and Mrs H
Lees Miss
Roberts Maj and Mrs A E
Toms Rev C W
Ingles Miss
Henry Mrs
Simpson Miss K M
Horsfall Capt A G
Tate Miss A B
Strout Mr
Tecoombe Mr S
Alcock Mrs
Birrell Miss
Parsons Miss
Pegg Rev W
Mullick Mrs and child
Gustebourg Miss E
Waters Mrs Henry
Watson Mr C S
Wormold Maj and Mrs F
Hull Miss W
Summie Miss M
Hatrig Miss M
Harris, Mrs and 3 children
Walker Dr and Mrs E
Hunter Dr J H
Fearn Miss
Harrison Mr D E
Wilson Mr Thos
Wilson Mr J F
Moore Mr W E
Orr Mr and Mrs J
Woolley Miss M F
Darby Mr G S
Shammax Mr P G S
Roberts Mr A L S
Webb Mrs
Daniel Miss
Rushworth Mrs B
Hart Mr W J
Puddephat Mrs and child
Taylor Mrs and child

FROM MARSEILLES.

Field Mr and Mrs G M B
Tyndall Mrs
Bowne Mrs A G
Meredith Mrs
Turner Miss Ethel
Mawdsby Mrs R C
Dey Lt N N
Legon-Henley Capt
Lushington Mr and Mrs H W
Aylmer Col F J
Grey Mr T P
Brath, Mrs de
Legens-Montgomery Mrs
Dastur Mr K B
Marrott Capt L H
Chaplin Capt R S
Riddell Mr W
Pilkington Capt and Mrs F C and infant
Balfour Mrs C F and infant
Wilmot Miss E
Gutmann Mr F
Smith Col and Mrs Stanley Fox Mr and Mrs T J
Ratton Mrs and child
Cooper Mrs
Bickford Capt A L
Tennant Mr G F
Priestley Major F J B
Cruicksbank Mr W
McKean Mr H
Scott Mr F
Graburn Mr L M
Downing Mr F G
Webber Mr V B
Macartie Col F
Wiodham Mrs C J
Kidstone Mr J
Gagan Capt
Ballantyne Mr T
Kotral Mr K B
Fowler Miss R T
Packer Mr S S
Smith Mr W H
Morris Mr C
Ranoday Mrs S
Lyon Harley Capt

FROM PORT SAID.

Powell Mrs — Powell Mrs Herbert

FROM KARACHI.

Robson Mr and Mrs — Hall Mr W H

FROM BRINDISI TO COLOMBO.—Carr Mr and Mrs R R C

FROM MARSEILLES TO HONGKONG.

James Mr T — Wilson Mr A H

FROM BRINDISI.—Dixon Dr J

FROM MARSEILLES TO LYTLETON.—Starkey Mr G B

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SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Association Football Leagues.

UNIVERSITY AND INTER-TOWN MATCHES.

THE COMING BOAT RACE.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

THE fog which hung over London on Saturday played havoc with the football matches which were to have been decided in the Metropolis. One of the best games set for the decision was that at Plumstead, where the Arsenal were to have met the Bristol Rovers. The fog, however, was so thick that the game had to be postponed. Luton's visit to Kensal Rise to meet the Queen's Park Rangers had been looked forward to with great interest, and it was a big disappointment to have to postpone the game. In spite of the dense fog an attempt was made at Fulham to bring off the match between Kettering and the home side, but after the game had been in progress for half an hour, during which time practically nothing could be seen of the play, it was decided to abandon the game. The score then was one all. The Reading-West Ham United fixture was also started, but after the men had played a kind of hide-and-seek game in the fog for three-quarters of an hour it was wisely decided to give up. Away from London the weather was much brighter, and all the matches in connection with the First Division of the League were decided. One of the best games played was that between Everton and Aston Villa at Goodison Park. It was always feared by the Villans supporters that their favourites would have all their work cut out to defeat Everton on their own enclosure and so it turned out. Right early in the game Settle headed a goal for the home side, and, as it happened, this was the only point scored during the match. On the play, Everton were probably the better side, and quite deserved their victory. This defeat is a bit of a set-back for instead of occupying the second berth they are headed by three other clubs—Sheffield United, Sheffield Wednesday, and Manchester City. These three last-named teams all placed victories to their credit. Sheffield United's visit to Derby County was looked forward to with interest, for whereas the Sheffielders have not been performing any too well of late, their opponents have shown themselves to be an improved side. The game proved a heavy scoring one, for in the first half four goals were registered, three by the United and one by the home side. The second part of the game was fast and exciting.

By far the biggest surprise of the games in the Second Division was the defeat—their second during the season—of Preston North End by Burnley. It was a big blow to the Preston club's supporters, for it gives Woolwich Arsenal a better chance of gaining championship honours. As matters stand at present, the Arsenal, with two games in hand, are five points behind the North Enders, so that there is really nothing much between the clubs. Of the half-dozen Southern League engagements brought to a definite issue, the defeats of Millwall and Plymouth Argyle came as big surprises. New Brompton's record up to Saturday had been such a bad one that never for a moment was it thought that they would prove too good for the Dockers, especially as the latter club had the advantage of being at home. The fog, however, which was very much in evidence, may have had something to do with the result. It was a pity almost that the game was played at all, for it cannot be said that the weather was fit. As a matter of fact, it was only at rare intervals that the spectators could see anything of the players. New Brompton scored the only two goals of the match and claimed a victory, but it would have been far better if the game had never been started, certainly not counted as a League engagement. On the other hand, the weather at Plymouth, where the Spurs accomplished a very creditable performance by beating the Argyle by three to one, was delightful. During the first half of the season the Spurs caused a great deal of anxiety to their supporters. Certainly they could not do anything right, but now they appear to have turned over a new leaf and it is sincerely to be hoped that their present form will be maintained right up to the close of the season.

THE fear expressed on Saturday that the weather would prevent play in the matches down for decision in the London district proved only too well-founded, and for the second time this season there was a blank Saturday. On the previous occasion (December 5) most of the grounds were quite playable, but fog so interrupted the match for most of the sides either arrived too "short" of men or too late for restart to be made. On Saturday even if there had been no fog, the grounds would have been too hard to permit of matches being played, though practice games could have been indulged in with safety. Most of the matches were abandoned early in the day. In the provinces play was quite practicable an the only match of note abandoned was the return game at Cambridge between the University and the London Scottish. Oxford upset precedent by beating Mosely with ease at Mosely, while Devonport Albion beat Leicester at Leicester. The home team showed poor form, and missed many openings. Perhaps the most interesting club games were those between Swansea and Newport at Swansea and Cardiff and Llanelly at Cardiff. The Welsh committee attended the former, and as Swansea won by 1 goal 2 tries to 0, it is just possible that some of the Swansea forwards may be selected against Scotland. Owen and Jones were in great form at half, so that the pair may once more be picked, in spite of the failure of Jones at Leicester, and the reappearance of Lloyd. Cardiff beat Llanelly at home, and thus equalled the performance of Swansea on the previous Saturday. Hitherto Llanelly had been deemed invulnerable on their own ground. Two County Championship matches in the Northern group were played, Durham beating Northumberland by 3 goals to 2 tries, and Yorkshire defeating Cumberland—this season the weakest of the counties—by 1 goal 4 tries to nil. In the former game Elliot and Simpson were opposed. Both played finely so that both may be picked against Ireland if the selectors decided to drop Vivyan. The Devonian was, however, in such great form at Leicester, on Saturday that he may again be selected. In any case, on current form, the English third line against Ireland will not be easily picked.

Not for the first time the qualification as regards Oxford and Cambridge footballers and International fray is a leading topic of the hour. It is urged, and rightly so, that the time has now come when certain measures of reform should be introduced. First and foremost, are Oxford and Cambridge Universities to be considered leading Rugby Union clubs? As they are consulted and considered, and have special representatives on the R. U. Council, this can only be answered in the affirmative. It follows, therefore, that they are English clubs for all purposes. The contention that Light and Dark Blue exponents should be allowed to play for England, if they choose, in International matches is equally just and reasonable on the ace of it. The more so as the vast majority of young players hailing from our great Universities have learned their first-class football thereat. Not one schoolboy in a thousand is a first class player while he is at school, and (as has rightly been emphasised) we should not care to train a German cadet at Sandhurst or Woolwich, and give him occasional spells of leave in order that he might fight against us. Doubtless such famous players as Messrs. Lindsay, Fleming, McGregor, Conway-Rees, "Willie" Neilson, A. F. Smith, Greenlees, Cairns, Crabbie, Strand-Jones, "cum multis allis," were schoolboy footballers of the "born not made" order. Let that fact be granted. But it is quite as much a matter of fact that they all acquired their later polish, so to speak, at Oxford and Cambridge. Why, therefore, should England be deprived of their services in International fray, always provided they choose to throw in their lot with the Rose? If undergraduates who are taught their football—their "real" football, that is—at an English University are not ipso facto qualified to play for England, it is difficult to say who is qualified. The politics and procedure of football differ considerably, of course, but this is a question of vital importance to latter-day Rugby clubs. We should have been glad of the help of several notable Scottish and other players this season, for instance, and, as Scotland has declined their services, why should they not be at the disposal of the E.R.U., if mutually agreeable? It is all a matter of residential qualification, and the sooner this knotty point is discussed and finally settled by the governing bodies the better for all concerned. It is instructive that in most every other sport and pastime Oxford and Cambridge men are allowed to play for England, if they choose, on their residential qualification.

Some very satisfactory work has been got through by the Dark Blues in their first week's practice. The president and Mr. G. C. Bourne have thoroughly sifted the merits of numerous candidates for places, and a distinct step towards final order has been taken. In this connection it may be stated that all the Blues have shared in this week's rowing. The installation of A. K. Graham (Eton and Balliol) as stroke, too, probably denotes the beginning of the end, although further changes are sure to be made. It is understood that G. M. A. Graham (Eton and New College), among others, is to receive a trial, as also W.

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1904.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Moncrieff Dick, the retiring Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, delivered a speech at yesterday's annual meeting, in which he reviewed the whole of the year's work of the Chamber. The most important announcement he made was on the subject of improved railway accommodation, which has had a prominent position in many of the more recent reports. Mr. Dick seems troubled with a little remorse as to the manner in which he referred to it a year ago. But if the Chamber had not dealt with the subject in a spirited manner the progress now reported might not have been made. The construction of the Nagda-Bara-Muttra Railway, for long considered the project most important for the further development of trade with Bombay, is approaching realisation for, as Mr. Dick announced, the final survey of the line has been sanctioned and commenced. It will be remembered that Mr. Robertson, the Railway Commissioner, recommended the construction of this line, and the two circumstances added to the fact, that the working of the railways showed a handsome surplus, has led the Government of India, at last, to recognise its duty. Mr. Dick also called attention to the growing need of improvement in the Khandwa-Itarsi section of the G. I. P. Railway and the extension of the Wari-bunder receiving yard in Bombay. He did not go into details but declared that much actual business was lost last season by the inability of the Railway to cope with the business offering. The management is not only well aware of that which is required but is pressing for sanction to carry out just what the Chamber has recommended. The new dock extension scheme, it is satisfactory to know, meets the full approval of the Chamber and the work, in the opinion of its members, is not being undertaken a moment too soon. The Chairman, in his speech yesterday afternoon, in support of this opinion, showed that during the past twelve months, on more than one occasion, large steamers of deep draught, have had to leave the present docks before completion of loading in order to save being neaped. This, though quite an unusual occurrence, may become more frequent in the early future, the tendency of the modern steamer being steadily towards an increase of both draught and tonnage.

After referring to other minor questions Mr. Dick drew attention to the matter of Customs House Administration which, in the opinion of the Chamber, calls for reform. Mr. Dick paid a tribute to the officials of the department, but added that its officers cannot know everything, though they are expected to. Believing, therefore, that a change in the direction of specialisation would be equally advantageous to Government and to the mercantile community, the Chamber has suggested the establishment of an Imperial Customs Service to be recruited from the junior ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Such a change would make for improvement and provide a continuity of policy and administration by avoiding the frequent changes which now occur. No reference was made to the changes that are being made within the department—a subject which has caused some heart-burning, but that perhaps does not fall within the province of the Chamber. The Chairman explained the views of the Committee on the subject of the new mail contract, which do not however go sufficiently far for India though they suffice in Bombay. Instead of having a weekly delivery on Wednesday at noon, what is required and what will ultimately come about is a bi-weekly delivery and although one of these may not be via Karachi, it is inevitable that sooner or later there will not only be a bi-weekly delivery in Bombay, but that there will be a double ferry from Aden, the mails for northern and southern India being divided at Aden. Another matter which attracted attention was the scheme submitted to Government by the Committee for dealing with the persistent recrudescences of plague. Mr. Dick did not refer to it at any length. We do not know if he wholly approves the scheme or not. He signified that though the Committee approved it the Chamber did not pin its faith to the scheme. We referred to it in these columns some time ago. It is the application of the snowball system to inoculation—a scheme which they believed would lead to the communication from one person to another of a willingness to be inoculated—that is by paying monetary rewards to persons not strongly averse to it, to undergo the operation. Monetary rewards have been tried before, but the effect was not wholly satisfactory, seeing that hardy individuals got into the habit of going back to the inoculating offices, time after time, for the sake of the reward, whilst the people who were wanted to go stayed away. Government does not seem eager to adopt the Committee's suggestion for, so far, nothing beyond a formal acknowledgment of the Committee's letter has been received.

The action of the Chamber in regard to the impracticable proposal to adopt a standard time for all India was explained, the Chairman showing that although the Government of Bombay was not averse to a change the views of the members of the Committee were quite irreconcilable. The subject of Madras time was discussed early in the year and then allowed to drop, the broader question coming up again on a reference from the Bengal Chamber. We are not surprised to hear that the Government of Bombay saw no objection to the change, seeing that for the greater part of the year they are accustomed to Madras time, but we are surprised that they did not recognise the desirability of true solar time being kept in an important sea-port town like Bombay. It would not, of course, be a difficult matter for shipping people to adjust their time-pieces, but it is preferable that at some points, at all events, true geographical time should be kept, and we are glad to say, that even the proposal to divide the whole country into western and eastern time-zones has not received any serious attention. The present arrangement, by which we keep our own time for every day purposes and travel by that of Madras, answers admirably once the new arrival becomes accustomed to it. Finally the Chairman referred to the projected conferences of the Indian Chambers of Commerce. The English principle might be followed, if it were not for the long distances which must be travelled; but probably some such scheme as that followed by the Congress would be found to answer if annual conferences are felt to be necessary. The omission of any reference by the Chairman, to the question of Tariff reform may be remarked upon, but the subject has not yet formally come under discussion by the Chamber.

THE QUEST OF A CANCER "CURE."

OF the many recent discoveries in the domain of physics there are few that have not been at once tried as a treatment for that most dread of all diseases cancer. Patients suffering from this terrible malady have been subjected in turn to Rontgen rays and Finsen light, to high frequency currents and to the action of radium. In almost every case some "positive results" have been claimed while the treatment was quite new, but sufferers and their friends, after the first exaltation of hope caused by the new discovery have been plunged into deeper despair as it became clear that the disease was still unconquered. Each failure has helped to stimulate the present activity in cancer research and the interest taken by the public in the question of the disease, its causation and treatment, continues unabated. It is satisfactory to know that while we may be no nearer to a "cure" after the various attempts made to discover one, the best expert opinion is gradually concentrating on a philosophic conception of the true nature of cancer, or rather of malignant growths in general. The modern theory is not a new one; it is exactly thirty years' old, but it is only now coming into its own. A writer in a home contemporary points out that ever since Virchow revolutionised the study of disease by his cellular pathology it had been recognised that malignant differed from non-malignant tumours in this—that the cells composing them were embryonic in type; that is, that they resemble the cells which compose the early undeveloped tissues of the embryo. But it was Professor Cohnheim who stated in 1874 that these cells not merely resembled embryonic cells, but that they actually were embryonic cells. That roughly is the basis of Cohnheim's theory of cancer, which was practically adopted a few weeks ago in the last Bradshaw Lecture, delivered before the Royal College of Physicians. Explained briefly, Cohnheim's theory is that in the complex foldings and refoldings and divisions of the primary layers of cells which result in the formation of the embryo, a few of these early cells might sometimes fall out of line with the rest of the cells that were dividing and multiplying and arranging themselves into the bones and muscles, skin, nerves, and other tissues of the individual; that these stray cells then became enclosed in the rapidly growing tissues forming a hidden "best" of cells—"resting cells," he called them—their development arrested by their abnormal circumstances, but retaining all their power of dividing and multiplying; that long afterwards in the life history of such an individual these "resting cells" would awake to activity when the time and circumstances for specialisation into tissues had long gone by, when they could only reproduce cells like themselves, and invade the surrounding tissues with a mass of cells of "embryonic type," or, in other words, a cancer Cohnheim supported his hypothesis by a number of arguments and his ideas, in a more or less modified form, are gaining more and more adherents amongst the best informed. Pathologists may wish it were not so, for the longed-for cure would be much more likely to follow directly on the discovery of a parasitic origin than it would on the complete demonstration of the other view. The search for the specific parasite received a stimulus from the great triumphs of Pasteur, Lister, and Koch and pathologists are hunting for the cause of cancer in the form of a micro-organism. In the absence of the discovery of a parasitic origin for the disease the only possibility of "cure" consists in early diagnosis and the application of the knife.

THE JASDAN SUCCESSION.

THE news of the death of Khachar Shri Ala Chela, C.S.I., Chief of Jasdan, which took place a fortnight ago, in the capital city of his State, has been received by all parts of Kathiawar with a uniform feeling of regret. The late Chief possessed a strong and attractive individuality, which won for him the esteem and regard of all who came in contact with him. During the half a century that Jasdan remained under his rule, the State passed through a complete revolution of reform and reorganisation. He conducted the affairs of his Chiefdom wisely and economically, and his ryots enjoyed a measure of peace and prosperity not usually experienced by the subjects of Native States. The death of Shri Ala Chela gives rise to an important political problem, which has excited considerable public interest in Kathiawar. The late Chief belonged to the famous Kathi race, which has given to Saurashtra the name she bears to-day. Colonel J. W. Watson contributed a valuable paper on the origin of this historic people, to that volume of the "Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency," which owes its production to his scholarly labours. The Kathis display a number of exceptional traits, and it is no wonder that this remarkable people should have left the impress of their gallant deeds upon the very name of one of the most beautiful provinces of India. There are many things peculiar to the Kathis, one of them being "the law of equal inheritance" which has hitherto governed them. This law required the State or property belonging to a Kathi to be divided equally among all the surviving male heirs. It is not difficult to imagine how much the rigid working of this law must have retarded the progress and prosperity of the Kathi people. As far back as in 1807, Colonel Walker observed that their peculiar mode of inheritance and the perpetual subdivision of property were great obstacles to the improvement of the Kathis. "This custom," he was constrained to say, "forms a continual check to the accumulation of individual property and the augmentation of territorial possession; it perpetuates a great number of small and independent communities, which are without the means of protection against internal injuries, and contain the permanent seed of internal disorder." Colonel Watson expressed a hope that the custom might give place in time, to a more rational system of inheritance. Lord Sandhurst, speaking at a Durbar held at Rajkot, indicated a desire on the part of the British Government to see the State of Jasdan freed in future from the trammels of a custom which directly aimed at disintegration of property and of power. The present, in our opinion, is the opportune moment when the policy advised by Lord Sandhurst can be effectually carried out. If custom and precedent are to decide the rights of the parties affected in this instance, then the State of Jasdan must be divided into as many shares as the number of male heirs the Chief has left behind him. But the question is, would it be statesmanlike for the British Government to show a hard and fast adherence to a custom or practice, when it operates diametrically against the interests of a State and its subjects? We believe not. We hold that sentiment ought to have no place in the solution of this important problem, and that the British Government would only be able to discharge that solemn responsibility which is attached to the position of the paramount power in India, by selecting for the "gadi" of Jasdan a successor whose culture, capabilities and character entitle him to the high office. We have attempted to lay down the general principles which seem to us to control the question. We need scarcely say that the manner in which Government may apply them to the interesting case that has just arisen in the arena of Kathiawar politics will affect the destiny of Jasdan for all time to come.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING has approved the appointment of Mr. Frank Bodilly, Barrister-at-Law, as Judge of the Calcutta High Court, vice Mr. Justice Hill, who retires on the 17th proximo.

LORD KITCHENER left Calcutta on Monday evening for Secunderabad. He will arrive at Poona about the 23th instant.

THE casualties among the transport animals of the Tibet Mission are being made good, so as to ensure the mobility of the escort.

COLONEL THE HON. E. BARING, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, has proceeded to Simla, where he will see what progress has been made in the Annandale Improvement Scheme. He will visit Meerut on his way back to Calcutta.

THE Honourable Mr. A. Apcar has been elected President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the current year, with Mr. Rivers Currie as Vice-President, and Messrs. P. Cameron, C. Giro, J. Nimmo, W. Brown, W. Dowding, C. W. Graham, and J. Douglas as Members of the Committee.

AT Barnley Quarter Sessions on January 27, the sudden death of Mr. Richard Riley, barrister, caused a painful sensation. He had been suffering with his heart for some time. He was formerly in practice as a solicitor.

AS a result of the heated words exchanged between the Spanish Minister of War and Senor Soriano regarding the appointment of Mgr. Nozaleda to the vacant Archbishopric of Valencia, seconds have been appointed by the two parties.

A BERWICK gardener, aged forty, having missed his train from Edinburgh on Saturday night, started to walk home, a distance of sixty miles, on the Great North-road. He lost his way after Portobello, and added nearly twenty miles to his journey, which he completed in thirty-two hours, having been two nights and one day on the road without sleep, food, or drink. Immediately after reaching home he proceeded to his work.

A FATAL motor accident occurred on January 27th, near Napoule. The car, containing four passengers.—Messrs. Mellor and Allen (London), Mrs. Echalaz (London), and Mrs. Rathbone (U. S. A.)—was proceeding at a fair pace along the road when the driver, in trying to avoid a cart collided with a tree. The car overturned and fell upon the passengers, Mrs. Rathbone being killed at once and the other three badly injured.

WITH reference to the extensions at the British Museum it may be stated that the present buildings were erected on the site of old Montague House. The year 1753 was the year of the inauguration of the British Museum. The public were not admitted till six years later, when not more than sixty persons a day were permitted to enter. In 1808 a rule was made that during the first four days of the week "120 persons may be admitted to view the Museum, in eight companies of fifteen each." The building externally is thought to be the noblest example of a great classic building in London today. The dome of the reading-room, it is interesting to note, exceeds in diameter that of St. Peter's at Rome by one foot, and St. Paul's by twenty-eight feet.

SIR WILLIAM MCGREGOR, Governor of Lagos, who has just arrived in London, was once an ordinary hospital doctor in his native Scotland, but he applied to Downing Street for an appointment as Government medical officer in some colony, and was sent to Mauritius in that capacity. He was next promoted to Fiji where he acquired an extensive administrative experience which qualified him for the Governorship of British New Guinea, where he remained for ten years. Then he was appointed to his present post. He did splendid exploring work in New Guinea and was rewarded with the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. After fifteen years of two of the most trying of equatorial climates, Sir William would certainly seem entitled to a Governorship in some temperate region where malaria and mosquitoes are unknown.

GERMANY'S WAR IN AFRICA.

ITS PROBABLE CAUSE AND EFFECT.

[BY CARL PETERS.]

DR. CARL PETERS, the writer of this article, is the well-known German explorer and one of the greatest living African travellers. He founded German East Africa, and was for a time its Imperial High Commissioner. Dr. Peters knows Damaraland well. He thus writes in the "Daily Express":—

The Kaffir rising in German South-West Africa—or Damaraland, as it is sometimes called—is a new memento for the European nations that they are not the only competitors for the Dark Continent.

From Somaliland and Nigeria we receive daily telegrams about military operations and fights. And now comes this general rising in German South-West Africa.

It would be unfair to hold the German Colonial Administration or the Governor of German South-West Africa himself responsible for the outbreak. The German system is a military one, and is considered somewhat harsh towards the natives.

But English readers will not forget the great rebellion in Matabeleland in 1896, in a country which enjoyed from the beginning the self-government usual in British Colonies.

These risings are, in fact, nothing but the natural reaction of subjugated races against the dominion of European States.

The black man prefers his own system of government to any foreign one, however beneficial this may turn out to the interests of the individual in the end.

We have seen it in Uganda, where the ancient, home-born dynasty of the Wakinta did not treat their "beloved subjects" exactly with clemency. Mwanga was a despot of good old African style, who killed his people at liking, roasted them alive, robbed them, and so on. Yet the Waganda rose over and over again against the British invader, although European rule guaranteed them security for property and life. So it is everywhere.

POPULAR HEROES.

The Mtesae, Mirambos, Gungunjanas, or even a Mahdi remain the popular heroes of the Dark Continent, however little European observers may be able to understand such a state of things.

Of course, everybody knows that such native risings have no chance against any modern European Power, however dangerous they are for the white settler on the spot.

In South-West Africa we have none of the great despotic monarchies which can keep large European military expeditions at bay for any considerable time, such as we find in the Soudan and in Central Africa. Yet the Namas, the Ovambos, the Hereros, the Hottentots of South-West Africa, have been for centuries in communication and intercourse with European people, and have learned something of their ways of fighting.

The rebels of the present Herero movement are estimated at about 15,000 men, partly mounted and armed with rifles.

It is not yet forgotten how long a single chief—Witboi—some years ago, was able to hold his own against drilled German soldiers on the same ground where the present fighting is going on.

We may take it that the Herero rebellion will cost a good deal more blood than did Witboi's exploits.

The German Government keeps a standing force of some 800 men in the colony, which, however, may be increased by another 1,000 reserves from among the settlers. A man-of-war (the Habicht) has landed fifty men at Swakopmund, the port, and moved them towards Windhoek, the capital of the colony, along the newly-built railway.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS.

Further more, a subsidiary corps of 500 men has been speedily despatched from Kiel to assist in restoring tranquillity. That will suffice amply to beat down the rebels.

But it will take some time before all these masses are concentrated; and meanwhile the usual slaughter is decimating white settlers, women and children.

We all remember the brutalities of the Matabele rising. The same painful story is now told from German South-West Africa.

The Bushmen there who have joined the Hereros distinguish themselves particularly by cruel warfare. Of course the threatened settlers are hurring for the protection to concentrated camps, or laagers. But they are scattered over a wide area, and many of them are sure to fall into the hands of their enemies before they can reach the places of refuge.

Whoever knows the conditions of African life must shudder when he thinks of the fate of the women and children.

Of course, the natives began their exploits by cutting the wires and breaking the line of communication, the Swakopmund-Windhoek railway.

We are told that fifteen miles of railway line have been destroyed. As fate would have it, Major Leutwein, the Governor of the colony, is just now engaged on a military expedition against the Bondelzwarts, a tribe on the borders of the Cape Colony. With him is the bulk of the German force.

So it happens that the threatened central parts are at this moment more or less denuded of troops. It is this state of things which gave the Hereros their chance, and which will cost the German settlers dear.

In these complications England is practically interested, to the extent that German South West Africa is bordered on the south and east by British territory.

ENGLISH SETTLERS.

Besides, among the white population a good many English settlers are living, and the South-West Africa Company, the strongest financial concern in the colony, is English.

This company is just planning to build the Otavi railway in order to exploit their rich copper deposits in Otavi towards the northern borders of the colony. Thus British interests are directly threatened by this native rising, although we must first see whether the rebellion will draw the Ovambas in the north into its vortex. Anyhow, it is as well in the British as it is in the German interest that the movement should be quelled as soon and as thoroughly as possible.

There can be no doubt that this will be done as soon as the different German corps can join. Meanwhile, we must hope that the slaughter of innocent inhabitants may be as small as possible, and that the loss of property will be limited.

I said at the beginning that Africa possibly will never become a white man's country. Of course, I do not mean that the black race will ever be able to drive the European out by such means as these warlike risings.

But it may be that a time will come when the white man will not find it worth while to stay on in a continent which, after all, restricts his enterprise more or less to mining exploits.

This, however, will not happen before a long period of European enterprise; and meanwhile the black races will have learned something of the civilisation of Europe, as they are beginning even now in British South-West Africa.

THE latest Harmsworth venture, the "Daily Mirror," which started as a beautifully-printed two-penny journal for ladies, recently reduced its price to a penny, and was further transformed into a rather common-looking "picture paper." On January 20th it was published for the first time at a half-penny. In its present appearance and "get-up" it is in striking contrast to its early numbers. It is very doubtful how far a daily paper for women is wanted. Their special requirements are perhaps satisfied by the Women's Weeklies which already abound.

LONDON Bridge, which has just been widened at a cost of £100,000, will be reopened about the first week in April, under the direction of the Bridge House Estates Committee. The cost of the widening will be paid for out of the funds of the Bridge House Trust. The width of the carriage-way of London Bridge has been increased to 35ft., and the footway to 15ft. The sides of the bridge will be open in order that mud and dust may escape into the river below, while there will also be a very complete system of drainage to the widened structure.

GIGANTIC ENTERPRISE.

JAPAN'S MILITARY PLANS.

CUTTING OFF THE RAILWAY.

TROOPS LANDING IN MANCHURIA.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Admiral Alexeieff and Staff have left Port Arthur for Harbin.

The Russians are strengthening the fortifications at Newchwang and reorganising the naval and military commands.

Refugees from Vladivostock, who have arrived at Tokio, report that Vladivostock is not prepared to resist an attack. No torpedoes or mines have been sunk and ten torpedoers are frozen up.

The Russians continue massing their forces on the north bank of the River Yalu, expecting the Japanese main attack there in their effort to cut off communications between Port Arthur and Vladivostock.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that General Ivanoff, the Governor of Turkestan, has been instructed to prepare for possible military action in the direction of India in the event of Great Britain adopting an attitude openly hostile to Russia, or attempting any enterprise in Persia or Tibet prejudicial to Russian interests.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

The new Japanese warships Kassuga and Nisshin purchased from Argentina have arrived at Yokohama.

The Russian Government has issued fifty million roubles of credit notes.

The Russian warships Osliabya, Aurora and Dmitridonski and a number of torpedoers have been ordered to remain at Jibutil until further orders.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that a large movement of Japanese troops, covered by cruisers, is proceeding through the Gulf of Liaotung with the object of cutting off the railway near Port Arthur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 17.

A special cablegram from the "Pioneer's" London correspondent in reference to Mr. Morley's amendment to the address on the Fiscal question states that the division, last night, was considerably affected by the reluctance of Unionists to oppose the Government during the present crisis in the Far East.

MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON'S AFFAIRS.

Extent of the Liabilities.

CAUSE OF THE FAILURE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

The liabilities of Messrs. William Watson and Company are roughly estimated at four hundred thousand pounds.

At a meeting of the creditors of William Watson and Company to-day, the Official Receiver said the immediate cause of the failure was the refusal of the Yokohama Specie Bank to discount the debtor's bills. The case, he said, required a most thorough investigation.

THE INDIAN MARINE.

Improved Conditions of Service.

Replying to Sir Seymour King in the Commons, Mr. Brodrick said that certain measures had been sanctioned which he hoped would improve the conditions of service of the officers of the Indian Marine.

DEATH OF SENATOR HANNA.

The death is announced in America of Mr. Hanna, the Republican leader, but an opponent of President Roosevelt.

[Mr. Marcus Alonzo Hanna had been Chairman of the National Republican Committee since 1896, and had represented Ohio in the United States Senate since 1897. He was head of the firm of M. A. Hanna and Co., coal and iron merchants, President of the National Union Bank and President of the Cleveland City Railway Company. He was born in New Lisbon on September 24, 1837, and was educated at the Western Reserve University. Until 1867 he was a partner in a wholesale grocery business. He took a prominent part in electioneering tactics and secured the nomination and election of the late Mr. McKinley, as President of the United States. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1884, 1888 and 1896.]

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17.

The official programme of next Friday's Council meeting shows that the only business notified is the presentation of the Select Committee's report upon the Universities Bill, the passing of the Local Authorities' Loans Bill and the addition of Nawab Saiyed Mahommad to the Committee on the Ancient Monuments Bill.

THE TRAVANCORE DIVAN.

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 17.

The "Madras Mail" understands that all announcements made regarding the Divanship of Travancore are premature and inaccurate. Up to this morning no definite offer had been made, but the mail learns on good authority that H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore intends to offer the appointment to Mr. V. P. Madhava Row, C.I.E., First Councillor in Mysore. It may be presumed that His Highness is doing so with the approval of the Madras Government and the Government of Mysore have consented to spare Mr. Madhava Row's services. The official announcement may be expected shortly, if Mr. Madhava Row accepts the appointment. Travancore is to be congratulated upon the Maharajah's selection. Mr. Madhava Row has spent the whole of his official career in the province of Mysore and has therefore much experience as an administrator in a Native State.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Ommanney, Corps of Guides, has been transferred to the Madras Command.

Captain Stuart, 125th Rifles, has been granted an extension of leave to March next year in command of the 9th Mule Corps.

Captain Purvis, 16th Cavalry, vacates his appointment in the Burma Military Police, next April.

Second Lieutenant Norton, East Lankashire, joins the Indian Army, Bombay command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan assumes command of the Mountain Artillery at Rawalpindi when vacated by Colonel Gunner.

Captain Desansmarez is appointed officiating commandant, No. 26 Mountain Battery.

The Government of India have sanctioned the mustering out of a third Madrassi double company of the 71st Coorg Rifles with a view to further recruitment of Coorgs.

Captain Taylor, Army Medical Corps, comes on to the Bombay command.

THE DOUBLE-HEADED PICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your note on my letter published in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Gazette," under the heading of "A Double-Headed Pice" I wish to state that I am afraid I have not made myself plain enough in the question I have put. That the value of a "Double-headed" coin can be assessed by those addicted to tossing is very true in one sense, but on the other hand, I should think such a coin should be of some value as a rarity in the estimation of coin collectors.—Yours, &c.,

O. J. R. K.

[We imagine the coin to be counterfeit, or tampered with for gambling purposes, but a reference to the Mint-Master might settle the point.—ED., "B.G."]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

Reuter (Tientsin) says that Yuan Shai-Kai has informed the European commandants that the Chinese troops are going to Kinchan and Kopaku districts to guard the frontier and not to Shanhaikwan.

ENORMOUS ODDS placing the first three in different Races Double Events. Call and see the Prizes offered by CHARLES HARDING, 28 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

EXETER PLATE WON BY THE FAVOURITE.

THE public had another bad time at the Fourth meeting of the Bombay Races which was held at Mahalurmi yesterday afternoon. They had the consolation, however, of seeing Chillagoe, a hot favourite win the Exeter Plate, the chief event of the day. The first race was won by Upstart, who has not had a victory on this side of India against Gentle Lady. Since he was putted against her at Poona. Gentle Lady again went out an odds on favourite, but with the tremendous impost of 12-12. She found herself unable to go the pace and finished last for the first time this season. However, in the next race Bay Middleton, another popular sector raced well, and assisted hunters to recoup their losses somewhat. Achillis was a good second and indeed the public had the satisfaction of placing the first three horses in this race. In the next event only the lucky few caught the winner. Dulcimer was backed by his own stable just before the start, but the great part of the average punter's money went on Wedlock, which was not placed. There was another upset in the Melton Stakes, Faithful romping home with long odds betted on him. Gold ran into a place, though it is to be feared that few got money about him except for a win, and Hopeful, the big thing of the race, was nowhere. In the Exter Plate, however, the public had things pretty much their own way. Chillagoe, on the course was adjudged an easy thing, although Tubai Cain had been previously backed. Chillagoe took the lead, and held his field safe all the way, having a simple time of it. Betting was decidedly mixed in the Lawn Plate, although here again the majority of the pencillers scored. Matalgea won a grand race, in which it was hard to locate the first horse until they actually passed the post. The worst of upsets occurred in the Midget Plate, the last race of the day. Ptaimigan had lots of money betted on him, but he was beaten out by Shah Jehan, after a keen struggle, Mint, who was also fancied by a large number of punters failed to place. The following are the details:—

The Champion Stakes, Rs. 20.00, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Countrybred Horses. Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Messrs Ali Mahomed and Jaffer Mistry's b c b g Vpstart 9st 9lbs Oomerkhan 1
Mr J B's b c b m Miss Ascot (4 years) 6st 0lbs Bennet 2
Mr J D Scotts b c b m Gentle Lady 12st. 12lbs. Ames 3

Betting: Gentle Lady, 5 to 2 on, Upstart 2 to 1, Miss Ascott 6 to 1.

The Race.—After a false start they all got away together, Gentle Lady racing on the outside. Upstart led from Miss Ascot, and Gentle Lady dropped behind at the five furlongs post and was unable to make up the lost ground. Won by a length. Time 2min. 31-5secs.

The Town Plate, Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton 9st 9lbs Penten 1
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 9st 5lbs Robenson 2
Mr R R S's b a h Sirjamal 7st 8lbs Noormahomed 3
Mr Ali binTalib's b a h Moon 8st 12lbs Heeroo ... 0
Mr B D Jewell's b a h Shaiboob 8st 6lbs Southall 0
Lt. Col. J Urs' Desaraj b a h Delight 6st 7lbs Melsom 0

Betting: Bay Middleton 3 to 2 against, Achilles 3 to 1, Sir Jamal 4 to 1. Moon 5 to 1, Shaiboob and Delight 6 to 1.

The Race.—Sir Jamal showed the way to Bay Middleton to the distance where Achilles challenged hotly and a good race have ended in a win by a neck for Bay Middleton, half a length between Achilles and Sir Jamal. Time—1min. 38secs.

The Importers Handicap Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300 and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1901. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's br aus g Dulcimer 7st. 11lbs. Robernson 1
Messrs G K and D D's b aus g Roscommon 7st. 7lbs. Mels 2
Mr Marshalls ch e g Galley Slave 7st. 3lbs. Richardson 3
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus m Adelaide 9st. 3lbs. Southall 0
Mr Saunders br aus m Blue Blood 8st. 13lbs. Penton 0
Mr R G Baldock's b aus g Fire-up 8st. 2lbs. Heeroo 0
Mr R R S's ch aus g Wedlock 8st. 0lbs. O'omer khan 0
Messrs Moran and McNab's b aus m Epitome 7st. 10lbs Bennett 0
Mr Lutchmi Kantaraj Urs b aus g Gum 7st. 9lbs. A Hoyt 0
Mr. A. W. P.'s b aus g Fando 7st. 5lb. Elliott 0
Aga S. Shah's br aus m Khotover (late Covenant Maid) by Mount Royal—Derringer Mare 7st. 2lbs. Ramad 0
Mr. Q. J. Hunter's ch aus g Victory 7st. 0lbs. Etul 0

Betting: Wedlock Evens, Galley Slave and Dulcimer 4 to 1, Adelaide and Blue Blood 6 to 1, Epitome, Gum, Roscommon and Fando 10 to 1, the rest 20 to 1, and longer odds.

The Race.—They all got away to a good start Dulcimer showed out and led from Wedlock to the distance. Dulcimer then raged ahead and Galley Slave challenged hotly on the outside. A good race was won by half a length, three quarters of a length, between second and third. Time—1min. 3secs.

The Melton Stakes.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have been imported into Bombay direct from country of foaling since 1st July, 1903, and which are the property of or which have been bought from the importers. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. (Landing allowance clause does not apply) The winner of New Stakes, 1904, to carry a penalty of 5 lbs. Distance...6 furlongs.

Mr A W P.'s b a h Hopeful 8st. 11lbs Omerkhan... 1
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h young Shahin 8st. 8lbs. Robinson 2
A M Saif's ch a h Gold 7st 3lbs A Hoyt..... 3
Mr Syed Rasheeds ch a h Salama 9st. 0lbs penton 0
Mr S A Wahe's g a h Adviser 9st. 0lbs, Ames... 0
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's g a h Kismut 9st. 0lbs. Nama 0
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Young Shahin 8st. 8lbs Robinson 0
Mr Essa Moola Suleman's b a m Arab Maid 8st. 5lbs. Southall 0
Mr Johnes ch a h Medina 8st. 2lbs. Syed 0
Nanjee's g a h Sirocco 8st. 2lbs. Elliott 0
Mr Abdool Gany's g a h Tawakel 8st. 2lbs. Kamad 0
Mr Cowasjee Dhunjeashaw's g a h Random 8st 2lbs C B Mahomed 0

Betting: 11-2 to 1. Gold 3 to 1, Kismut, Sirocco Zurif and Faithful 10 to 1, the rest 20 to 1.

The Race.—Hopeful jumped off from Faithful and the rest ran in a bunch to the distance where Hopeful was beaten and Young Shahin went up. Gold came in hotly at the end. Won by two lengths 1 length between second and third. Time—1min. 24 2-5secs.

The Exeter Plate.—Rs. 4,000, out of which second receives Rs. 700, and the third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—1 mile.

Mr E J Marshall's ch aus g Chillagoe 7st 12lbs Ames 1
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch aus m Loch Cleveden 9st 10lbs, Southall 2
Mr J C Galstaun's br aus m Cretonne 9st 6lbs Robinson 3
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's br aus g Tubal Cain 9st 0lb, Penton 0
Mr J C Galstaun's br e h Friar Tuck, 8st 9lbs Elliot 0
Mr Noble's b aus g Planet 7st 2lbs, Dhon il 0
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' b aus g Trenton 7st 0lb, Melson 0
H H Aga Khan and Aga S. Shah's br aus g Firecracker 8st 12lbs Kamad 0

Betting: Chillagoe 3 to 2, Loch Cleveden Cretonne and Tubal Cain 4 to 1, Firecracker 6 to 1, Planet and Trenton 10 to 1.

The Race.—A false start in which Planet threw his jockey and ran riderless the whole length of the course. They were then got off to a good start. Chillagoe came out of the bend and holding the field safe won easily. Cretonne and Loch Cleveden fought out the second place. Won by one and three quarter lengths; three quarter of a length between second and third. Time—1 min 43 3-5secs.

The Lawn Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 300 and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Galstaun's b aus h Matalgia 8st 7lbs Robinson 1
Mr J D Scott's ch aus h Yankee Boy, 9st 10lbs Ames 2
Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose 9st 4lbs Oomerkhan 3
Messrs M Goculdas and A. Nanjee's br aus m Olga 7st 5lbs, Elliot 0
Mr Percy Fisher's b aus m Key West 7st 0lb, A Hoyt 0
Capt Wilson and Mr F Rose's g e g Colour Blind (1st 0lbs Kamad 0

Betting: Russley Rose 3 to 2, Yankee Boy 5 to 2, Matalgia 2 to 1, Key West 8 to 1, Colour Blind 6 to 1, Olga 10 to 1,

The Race.—Yankee Boy jumped off from Russley Rose, the rest close up. Metalgia came into the race at the distance and challenging hotly beat Yankee Boy and won a capital race by a head, three quarters of a length between second and third. Time not taken.

The Midget Plate.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third, Rs. 200. A Handicap—furlongs.

H. H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan 7st. 10lbs. Southall 1
Mr. Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 8st. 3lb. Melson 2
Lt. Col. J. Desaraj Urs' g a h Ptarmigan 8st 8lbs. Hoyt 3
Aga S. Shah's b a h Oriental 9st. 5lbs Robinson 0
Messrs. M. Goculdass & A. Nanji's g a h Farewell 9st. 2lbs. Elliott 0
Mr. M. Aliy's ch a h Napoleon, late The Robber 8st. 9lbs. Richardson 0
Mr. Artin A. Essayie's g a h Little Joker 8st. 5lbs. Oomarkhan 0
Messrs. G. K. and D. D.'s g a h Dispute 8st. 5lbs. Heeroo 0
Mr. R. R S.'s ch a h Mint 8st. 0lbs. Ames 0
Messrs. A. Mohsen & M. Shamlan's g a h Clever Boy 6st. 12lbs. Bennett 0
Mr. Abdoola Shamlan's ch a h Galib 6st. 5lbs. Kamad 0

Betting: Ptarmigan 3 to 2 Mint 2 to 1, Oriental 5 to 1, Dispute, Governor, and Shah Jehan 6 to 1, the rest 10 to 1.

The race.—They got off together. At the beat Mint showed out, but was quickly left by Ptarmigan and Governor, who came together. On the post Shah Jehan shot out and won by three quarters of a length, half a length between second and third. Time—1 mln 8 4-5 sec.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

THE DRIVING COMPETITIONS.

YESTERDAY morning, before breakfast an hour was devoted to the judging of the driving competitions, an interesting series of events being disposed of. One class that was left over from Tuesday, the competition for the best turn-out, was also judged. A number of extremely pretty vehicles, and capital horses were shown in this event, and the first award eventually went to Mr. R. S. Powvalla, who carried off the prize after a somewhat close struggle with Mr. Anandji Nanji. The driving competition for ladies was naturally an interesting event although it attracted very few entries. Some clever driving was witnessed, the first two awards eventually being contested for by Mrs. T. E. Dyson and Mrs. Cleveland. The former lady, who negociated the course very cleverly and is a skilful whip, eventually took first place. There was a much better field in the single harness competition for gentlemen and another closely contested event was witnessed. Mr. J. L Symons was the eventual winner, his closest competitor being Mr. R. M. Dalal. Both of these gentlemen had complete command of their horses, but Mr. Symons' experience eventually gained him the first prize. The single harness competition for other classes than Arabs and country-breds was also decided and a very pretty lot turned out. Competition was very close. The last three left in were Mr. Powvalla's "Palas," a bay waler mare a fine goer with a good action, Mrs. Grafton Young's "Topthora II," which is too well known in the show ring to need any description, and Mr. Guzdar's brown English mare "Dolly Varden" another very graceful little animal. Mr. Powvalla's "Palas" was eventually placed first, just beating "Topthora II." There were only two competitors in the driving competition for tandems, and the driving was not particularly good. The judges decided not to award any prizes. The following were the details:—

BEST COMPLETE TURN-OUT.

Mr. R S Powvalla 1
Mr Anandji Nanji 2
Major Cleveland 3
Mrs Grafton Young 0
Mr F N Furdoonji 0
Mr J Gazdar 0
Mr J L Symons 0
Mr N J Guzdar 0
Captain A D Creagh 0
Major T E Dyson 0
Mr R M Dalal 0
Mr R M Dalal 0
Mr F A Prevost 0
Captain H M Moore 0
Mr T L Roberts 0

DRIVING COMPETITIONS.—Single Harness.

Mr J L Symons 1
Mr R M Dalal 2
Major T E Dyson 3
Captain Medhall 0
Captain Grafton Young 0
Mr G Prier de Soans 0
Major J Brodie Mills, I C V D 0
Captain F D Hunt, A V D 0
Mr R J Jeejeebhoy 0
Mr H Gray 0
Mr P F Fisher 0
Mr S A Wahed 0
Mr K D Wadia 0
Mr C Arthur Ellis 0

DRIVING COMPETITIONS.—Single Harness for Ladies only.

Mrs. T. E. Dyson 1
Mrs. Cleveland 2
Miss J. Brodie Mills 0
Mrs. F. D Hunt 0
Mrs. H. Gray 0

SINGLE HARNESS.—Other Classes than Arabs and Country-breds, 14-2 and under.

Mr R S Powvalla's Palas 1
Mrs Grafton Young's Topthorn II 2
Mr J Gazdar's Dolly Varden 3
Lt-Colonel R Baker I M S, Machree 0
Mr W E Drum's Peewit 0
Mr F N Furdoonji's Maiden's Blush 0
Mr F A Prevost's Punch 0
Mr J L Symon's Ekkymowi 0
Mrs G Prier de Soans's Winnal 0
Mrs Stauber's King 0
Captain F D Hunt's Dusky Queen 0
Captain A D Creagh's Robert 0
Mr T C Naples 0
Mr R M Dalal's Jack Tar 0
Mr M Carrimbhoy Ebrahim's Bilati 0
Mr W C Symes' Flycatcher 0
Mrs C A Ellis' Dandy 0

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

THE Bombay foxhound met yesterday morning at the Jackal Club where a small field of some thirty-five followers of the chase, including only two ladies, were assembled.

A little covert on the way to Parla was the first draw and though a Jack was at home he failed to produce sport worth recording, and after a brief little scramble over broken ground towards Chakla, hounds threw up. The master next moved off to try a covert to the left of Sahar village and close to the pipe, and again the draw was successful and we were soon in hot pursuit of the pack who were streaming along the valley which leads to the Andheri Road. Crossing the lane close the Andhery Road hounds hunt their quarry through the plantation, where the field were confronted by a wire fence, fortunately as yet a rare obstacle in Salsette.

I only hope that hereafter all our "cuss-words account," swelled as it is to enormous dimensions through making speeches on the subject of wire will be sent to the people who invented and the people who use such an abomination as to barbed wire! well, I have wasted half an hour trying to think of an adjective that will adequately express my feelings I have completely failed, and therefore pass on.

Hastily retracing our steps into the lane we circumbent the wire and crossing the Andheri road enter the Mango Tope, and now begins a battle royal between cunning and agility on the one side and perseverance and determination on the other Round and round the Mago Tope they go, our twisty-necked jack employing all his wiles to save his brush among the dense undergrowth so much better adapted for his own lithesome form than for his more bulky pursuers.

Now, hounds force their quary out into the open and away across a couple or so of paddy fields, and just as we are begining to congratulate ourselves that at last we are in for a good gallop, our quary doubles back and re-enters the Mango Tope and round and round we go again. Many of the field in utter despair give up the chase and return home, thereby hearsay says, missing a nice little gallop, for, after hunting for fully three-quarters of an hour in and about the Mango Tope hounds bustled their quary out across the open and hunted him almost to Marole Caves, then back again and once more into the Mango Tope. Here, according to the report of one of the few who were there to see, hounds got on to the line of a fresh jack who led them across the Andheri road and down Chakla lane then right handed and making a wide circle over the melon ground reached Sahar Hill, where, as hounds had been hunting for well over an a hour, it was decided to call them off.

A slow morning's hunting—A nice little gallop from the find to the Mango Tope, and a gallop in which I understand only some half a dozen of the field took part—from the Mango Tope to the Marole, and back again to the Andheri road, being the only redeeming features, of a poor morning.

JACKAL.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, Fort, at noon yesterday. The Hon Mr. J. M. Dick presided and amongst those present were; Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. F. A. Reddie, Mr. F. W. Bickel, Mr. P. Brennwald, Mr. R. G. Monteath, Mr. Nigel F. Paton, Mr. H. Courtenay Wright, Mr. Marshall Reid, Mr. Sassoon J. David, the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. Donald N. Graham, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Mr. J. Begbie, Mr. R. R. Rose, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. H. Hamilton Mr. H. F. Wagstaff, Mr. A. M. Todd, Mr. H. Wenden, Mr. J. Humphrey, Mr. B. H. J. Rustomji, Mr. W. C. Symes, Mr. E. Scarpa, Mr. William M. Bell, Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mr. C. F. Meyer, Mr. E. Yeo, Mr. C. Vernon, Mr. Robert H. Elliot, Mr. D M. Inglis Mr. J. N. Metaxa, Mr. D. N. Glade, Mr. Vijbhucandas Asmaram, Mr. J. Black, Mr. Kalianji Amarchand, Mr. Y. Milward Bason, Mr. H. E. Harrington, Mr. W. G. Whyte, and Mr. Frederick Noel Paton, Secretary of the Chamber.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting the report of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which had been circulated to the members was taken as read.

PLAGUE AND ITS PREVENTION.

The report of the committee which was presented to the Chamber contained the following remarks in reference to plague and its prevention.

The committee accepted the statement of Government that inoculation must still be regarded as experimental; but they have naturally watched with attention the results attained with this and with other measures designed to restrict the ravages of a disease which, apart from all other considerations has continued to inflict the greatest injury on commerce and on the productiveness of the country. One symptom of the evils produced by it has been the growing deficiency of labour in Bombay; and enquiry as to the causes of this deficiency left no doubt that it was to a large extent due to the reluctance of people who possess means of livelihood elsewhere, to come to a city notoriously and obstinately infected by a deadly disease. It would appear from the failure of all such measures as quarantine, evacuation segregation and disinfection in Bombay that they are definitely inapplicable to the conditions of such a city. It is unnecessary, and indeed would here be out of place, to review the efforts made by Government and by the Bombay Municipality in the directions indicated and in that of inoculation. It is enough to say that the Committee has become possessed by a growing conviction that, although all outward excitement about the plague has disappeared the persistent mortality is gradually destroying and displacing those sections of the common people who regarded Bombay as their home, and is repelling those who would have been disposed to come from other parts of the country to obtain employment. Naturally, to men of business, this is made most apparent in the failure of the old sources of labour; and the intensification of this trouble has in the last eighteen months reached a point when misgivings about the future become unavoidable. The consistency with which a substantial measure of success has attended inoculation has appeared to your Committee no less remarkable than the failure of other measures so far as Bombay is concerned. The remedy has had to contend with a prejudice by no means confined to the native population, and has probably suffered to some extent from errors of method adopted by authorities who have been called upon to confront all the difficulties inherent in a sudden and virulent epidemic in an outlying district. To this latter class of evils may probably be ascribed the mishap at Mulkowal in the Punjab, where nineteen persons inoculated at one time died of tetanus, evidently resulting from the operation. But in the city of Bombay, where every facility exists for the steady prosecution of a consistent policy in respect of plague, the failure of the more time-honoured remedies has seemed to produce only a state of inaction, and no really sustained effort on an adequate scale has been made to familiarise the people with the benefits of inoculation and to acquaint them with the slightness of the physical inconvenience attending it. Certain of the more enlightened communities, such as the Parsis and the Khojas, have at various times, spontaneously undertaken inoculation operations on a considerable scale; and the results obtained in these cases remain interesting illustrations of the benefits to be derived from it. The Bombay Municipality made certain endeavours to introduce it among the common people; and in spite of defects believed to have existed in their procedure, here also much good was patently done. Some part of the moderate popularity it acquired at one time was due to the offer of small monetary rewards to persons willing to be inoculated. But it appeared to the committee that these rewards were bestowed on a principle that offered no prospect that willingness to be inoculated would be communicated from one person to another. All that could be done by a reward so paid was to induce individuals not strongly averse from inoculation to submit to it. It did not in any way tend to induce among the inoculated a disposition to encourage others to follow their example; and the result was that all the labour of individual persuasion fell upon a staff inadequate to the task and suspected by the people because they were officials. Nothing but sporadic inoculation could be looked for from such a system, and in fact nothing more was achieved.

The committee of the Chamber taking a serious view of the evils attending the continued infection of Bombay, felt it necessary to move Government to adopt a strenuous and continuous policy of one kind or another in respect of plague. But it is a rule with the committee that its representations to Government on any subject should, so far as possible be accompanied by specific proposals of a constructive kind, since these commonly have the effect of testing to some extent the practical nature of their recommendations. In canvassing the various measures to which Government might profitably have recourse, the committee formed afresh the view affirmed by their predecessors in 1897, that the only remedy that has results to show for itself is inoculation. They therefore attempted to formulate some definite scheme for the encouragement of inoculation, and which might avoid the errors that had vitiated previous efforts. Among the appendices and attached to the letter with which it was transmitted to Government on the 1st September 1903, will be found a memorandum embodying a scheme which it was hoped would lead to the communication from one person to another of a willingness to be inoculated. Shortly after the despatch of this letter and memorandum to Government, the committee were pleased to notice that His Excellency Sir James Monteath, while on tour, was using his influence to procure a more general adoption of inoculation among the people, but in Bombay, up to the time of writing nothing definite has been done and nothing beyond a formal acknowledgment of the letter of the 1st September has been received from Government.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said:—Gentlemen,—The annual report has been in your hands for some days and in moving that it now be adopted I have to remark upon a few of the principal subjects which have engaged the attention of the committee since we last met in general meeting. I do not know whether you consider it a matter for congratulation or otherwise but the fact remains that during the past year we have had no occasion to call a general meeting of the members of the Chamber. This does not mean that the committee have felt themselves fully competent to dispose of all subjects brought up. On the contrary we have freely availed ourselves on several occasions of the expert knowledge of members outside the committee on various questions and to those who have thus assisted the committee their thanks are now accorded, especially I should add, to our legal members to whose professional time I have always felt the Chamber has no real claim, but whose service is always rendered so willingly. At the last annual general meeting we passed an unusually long list of resolutions some of them altering and amending the rules of the Chamber, others introducing new regulations governing arbitrations and the settlement of disputes, &c. I am glad to inform you that these have been found to work well to save the time of the committee and so far as we have been able to ascertain have met with the approval of those who have had occasion to appeal to us. Our rules regarding arbitrations are not yet as complete as they might be. It will remain for another committee to bring them into line with the modern requirements of the many and varied questions of dispute referred to a Chamber of Commerce. I understand the Bengal Chamber has almost completed an entire recasting of its rules on this subject so as to bring them into proper connection with the Arbitration Act. A future committee doing this for our Chamber will be doing good work for us all.

Your committee in the past year has had no formal discussion upon the great fiscal question now so prominently before the whole British Empire. On the two or three occasions when we informally talked of it the diversity of opinions found even amongst the small committee appeared to indicate the hopelessness of obtaining anything like unanimity for any resolution that could be suggested to a general meeting. Besides this practical difficulty the constitution and traditions of this Chamber have always been cosmopolitan and to ventilate even imperial questions in a cosmopolitan assembly appeared unlikely to produce a harmonious meeting. We therefore, for the time being allowed the matter to rest. I have no doubt however that the question will come before you in due course in the form of a request from Government for your opinion. Far be it from me even remotely to suggest what form that opinion should take but let me express the hope that it will not be founded upon any party feelings, upon any veneration for old war cries, but solely and entirely upon well considered views as to how any proposed fiscal change will affect the welfare of this country in whose development we are all so closely interested.

IMPROVED RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.

In the continued absence of anything affecting the currency question beyond a deep and growing satisfaction that the great experiment of 1893 seems to be working most excellently, the question of improved railway communication with Bombay has again, gentlemen, as usual been the most important subject dealt with. A year ago I spoke at considerable length and, looking back, perhaps with unnecessary vehemence, upon the manner in which Government had treated the continued representations of this Chamber for increased railway facilities towards the port of Bombay. I am glad to appear before you in a happier mood on this subject to-day and to be able to refer with a certain amount of cheerfulness to the report in your hands. The construction of the Nagda-Bara-Muttra Railway for long considered the project most important for the further development of trade with Bombay appeared a year ago to be about as far off serious consideration by the Government as it was in 1897. Now however it is with satisfaction your committee have to report that they have received information that the final survey of this line had been sanctioned and commenced. We are yet a long way off the fruition of the hope deferred which has been our portion so long and it will take time before this line can be completed and begin to assist our export trade, but it is something to have its final survey taken in hand and to know that the line is going to be made. How much of this improved position is due to the persistence of successive committees or how much to the splendid surplus in railway earnings which the coming budget is sure to show we need not be particular to enquire about. The surplus should I think make Government more ready to borrow money freely for investment in such excellently remunerative concerns as new Indian railway lines. We may hold different views about the advisability of a bold foreign policy or a bold educational or other programme but there is and can be but one view in this country as to the advantage to all classes and interests of a bold and extensive policy in the matter of railways by the Government of India. In calling attention to this I take the opportunity of acknowledging the strong support the Government of Bombay has always accorded to this Chamber's recommendations about railways to the Government of India. While your committee have steadily kept in view this new line, we have found by no means for the first time that our existing lines are at certain seasons unable to carry the traffic offering with the result of absolute loss to themselves and absolute loss of trade to the Government and to the merchants here. The shoe pinches at two distinct points. We can call them the toe and the heel, the toe that section of the G. I. P. Railway between Khandwa and Itarsi specially, and the heel, the Wadi-Bunder receiving-yard in Bombay. I shall not go into details of the delays. It is enough to say that much actual business was lost and large though last export season was, it might have been larger had the railway been able to cope with the business offering. I say the railway and I mean it, the actual track, not the railway administration which we are satisfied has done all that can be done with the means at its disposal. It is a great matter that there is no difference of opinion between the G. I. P. Railway and ourselves in this matter, nothing to waste time arguing about. We both wish the same thing and we find the railway administration pressing for sanction to carry out just what we recommend. Further, we have not only the sympathy but the strong and active report of the Secretary to Government, Railway Department, Mr. Anderson, and besides the effecting of numerous small improvements such as new crossing stations, more rolling stock increased speed, &c. I have lately learned that the works where we mainly seek relief from the pinch are shortly to be taken in hand.

PORT FACILITIES.

In connection with the Port of Bombay itself it is with great satisfaction I inform you that the project for the New Dock referred to at this meeting a year ago has made great progress during the last twelve months. For some months past work has been going on higher up the harbour preparing for the trades which will be displaced by the location of the New Dock on the Trustees' Mody Bay estate and within a few weeks you will in all probability hear that the contract for the main works of the New Dock has been signed. And not too soon. During the past twelve months on more than one occasion large steamers of deep draught have had to leave the present docks before completion of loading in order to save being neaped. This, of course, is quite an unusual occurrence but its occasional happening indicates that the port authorities are acting wisely in hastening the construction of a New Dock. I venture to prophesy that before the next annual general meeting of this Chamber a considerable transformation will have taken place at Mody Bay and a beginning will have been made to what will make Bombay by far the best port in the East in the matter of Dock accommodation. Gentlemen, we are peculiarly fortunate in having Mr. Hughes to look after our interest at the port. I think in an assembly like this, I am paying him a high compliment in saying that he is a man who would make a most successful merchant. It is no small thing to plan and carry out so far as it has gone and the preliminary work in such an undertaking is enormous: a scheme which is to cost between three and four crores and it is a much bigger thing to see the end clearly from the beginning, as far as human foresight can provide for anything. That end is the Port of Bombay provided with a third dock replete with all modern requirements for steamers of a size far in excess of anything likely to be afloat for many years to come and this accomplished without the ratepayers, that is you and me, gentlemen, having to pay any higher rates on our shipping and cargo than we do at present. And our present rates are considerably lower than those charged in other Indian Ports. It is a great scheme and will immensely improve our port.

RED SEA LIGHTS.

In referring a year ago to the Red Sea Lights I reckoned without my host the host in this instance being the Turkish Government. There has been great delay in lighting the new lanterns and a position of considerable danger was created by Government issuing a notification that after 1st October 1903, they would be lighted when as a matter of fact for weeks thereafter they were not lighted. But it is satisfactory to be able to report now that the lighthouses are in working order and the lanterns are lighted, an immense boon to traffic passing up and down that dangerous sea. I have to refer to one more subject to which I alluded a year ago, the subject of.

TELEGRAPHIC CODE WORDS.

I then classed your committee's action in this connection as about the most important work they had done and I have now to add that the success which has crowned their work is far in excess of anything they anticipated. You remember, gentlemen how for years the inconvenience of an official vocabulary was threatened, how by somewhat uncertain means the International Telegraph Bureau took steps to ascertain all the telegraphic code words in use, how it proceeded to rule out a whole host of excellent code words because they were somewhat archaic, (we found no less than 41 such words omitted from one page of the proposed official vocabulary in the English language alone) how we pressed that the vocabulary if it came at all must comprise every inflection, ordinary or archaic, of every word in the eight languages permitted for code purposes, how we urged Government to instruct its representatives to the International Telegraph Conference in this sense and how we impressed our views upon other Chambers in India and the Farther East, in Great Britain and on the Continent. These were the steps taken, that was the agitation started by this Chamber. Well gentlemen the International Telegraph Conference met in London last May, and the delegates from all countries went there practically pledged to support the views of this Chamber. So far from merely doing so they went a good deal further in the direction we wished. The Conference rescinded the previous resolution in respect of adopting an official vocabulary and

any other country. But its officers cannot know everything, though it is only bare justice to them to add that they are expected to know everything and probably do know most things. Believing therefore that a change in the direction of specialization would be equally advantageous to Government and to the mercantile community your committee asked Government to consider the advisability of creating an Imperial Customs Service, a service to be recruited, I should think, most suitably from the junior ranks of the Indian Civil Service, either by selection or by volunteering, a service which civilians of perhaps four or five years' standing would elect as their particular special branch of work, in the same way as others select the judicial or political branches of the Civil Service. Such a special body of men would, in our opinion, be found most suitable, would obviate the necessity of the proposed changes of Collectors and Assistant Collectors referred to in the report and would provide for a continuity in policy and administration on the part of the Customs Department so necessary to the proper and smooth working of a merchant's or ship agent's business. We have just had a reply from Government to this representation, in which the reasonableness of our request is admitted and a proposal in the direction indicated by us is made. I shall not go into details as it will fall to the new committee to comment on this proposal, but will merely say that though it is a step in the right direction it does not in my opinion go nearly far enough in the way of specialization and continuity of administration. I would like to add here that of late the relations between your committee and the Collector of Customs have been of a most satisfactory character. Our references have met with prompt and courteous attention and a good many minor matters tending to facilitate merchants' business with the Custom House have been suitably arranged and one marked improvement has been conceded in answer to our application. I refer to the hours during which Customs work may be transacted. In July last, the Collector intimated that the ordinary business hours would in future be from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. instead of as formerly from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., And I would not like you to think gentlemen, that in all your committee's applications to the Collector the rights and common sense of the question are on their side. If you will refer to the report you will find at least two instances where the committee asked for something considered quite reasonable and something quite simple for the Collector to do or to concede but in which after patiently investigating and carefully considering the Collector found it impossible to meet the views of the committee, both these adverse decisions being fully acquiesced in by the committee as being proper and reasonable. Nothing makes the relations between public men or between bodies or Departments more satisfactory than difficulties freely discussed and amicably settled.

THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT.

Another subject which came before us during the past year was the New Mail Contract. As you know the present contract with the P. & O. Company terminates on 31st March 1905, and as such matters take a long time to arrange we wished to be forward with our views as to the terms which in our opinion would be suitable for the next contract. You all know what the Committee recomended, and you all saw in the daily papers the discusion which the publication of their letter to Government evoked. I do not know upon which side of the controversy you ranged yourselves, but I wish to identify myself very closely with the views expressed by us in our letter to Government as being neither unreasonable, impossible nor impracticable. We advocated an acceleration of 72 hours on the present contract time between London and Bombay, that is the delivery of a mail leaving London on Friday evening not later than noon of Wednesday in Bombay. The present time allowed to the steamship company is 362 hours between Brindisi and Bombay, bringing the time up to noon of Saturday for arrival here. Of the 72 hours we wish saved a good many can be taken out of the train service to Brindisi or whatever port may be fixed upon and your committee saw no reason to recommend any other port in preference to Brindisi. The European port of departure and arrival of all Eastern mails is, I imagine, a matter of some importance to the country in which it is situated and that country would, we believe meet, the Postal authorities in the matter of arranging a thoroughly modern express train service. The remainder of the saving of 72 hours has to be met by increased speed of the steamers. We estimate that an eighteen knots service would do. Others consider eighteen and a half or nineteen knots would be necessary. We need not seriously concern ourselves about this small difference. When we consider the great improvement in modern steamers since the commencement of the last contract, when we consider that even now the contractors frequently with ease save some thirty hours and have on more than one occasion saved fifty hours when we consider that the contract is likely to be for a long period of years. I put it to you: Are we asking too much in recommending a delivery 72 hours earlier than at present? Are to be content be and bound for the next ten of fifteen years to get our letters regularly on Fridays or at the good-will of the contractors, sometimes on Tuesdays? I heartily condemn any such suggestion. We recognise that the service we want will require something faster than we are accustomed to see in Eastern waters and as time will be required to provide the necessary fleet, we have modified our recommendation by a proviso that for the first three years an acceleration of 48 hours only might be accepted. But what we really want is our mail steamers arriving regularly in Bombay on Wednesday mornings at daylight. This is about six hours earlier, even then we have asked but for that six hours we look to the company should the contract happily fall to the present holders which for the honor of its great name may be trusted not to fail us. You must bear in mind, gentlmen that we have approached this subject only from the point of view of the carriage of mails not of passengers. That is another question into which I resist the temptation of entering. We very clearly recognise that such a contract as we have recommended will cost money a lot of money but in our view public money spent on the actual improvement and acceleration of inter-imperial communications could not be put to better outlay. There will undoubtedly be considerable opposition to our views and argument against the terms we suggest imposing. The arguments however will be old, we have heard them all on the occasion of arranging previous contracts and the opposition must in the end give way to modern requirements. It is for the Government to state its conditions and to be liberal in its consideration of the tenders received. We sincerely hope the condition required will not be less up to date than those we have suggested.

TOWN DUTIES.

I introduce now another question which thought it has perhaps occupied more of the committee's time than any other is only now at an early stage of development and is one which I expect and trust will occupy the attention of succeeding committees. I refer to town duties or octroi. Octroi is an old fashioned out of date method of raising Municipal revenue by taking certain articles of food and drink consumed in the city. As enormous quantities of food-stuff come into the city and are re-exported, the levy of the tax is accompanied by a system of refund upon the quantities exported. Around this system of refunds a group of most irregular and improper evils has sprung up into the details of which I need not enter but which are as freely acknowledged by the authorities as they are well known to the committee. We have had much correspondence with the Municipal Commissioner and two conferences and we have to record our appreciation of the courtesy with which he has met us and the patience which he has expended in investigating our references. Briefly your committee while taking up the stand-point that an octroi tax was unsuitable and tended to hamper trade decided to go into the question of possibly substituting an over all small duty, on all presently taxed articles without any refund on re-export which would leave to the Municipality a revenue about equal to that which it at present enjoys roughly about ten lakhs. The preparation of the necessary data gave our Secretary an immense deal of trouble. When complete and submitted to the Municipal Commissioner it was found that a misunderstanding between the Commissioner and the committee had arisen, which need not delay us but which brought the paper back to us for further consideration. In the interval however the impression had been growing on the committee that they were so to say on the wrong track, that they were approaching the question from the wrong standpoint that whichever way you looked at it even a trifling non-refundable duty amounted in practice to a transit tax on trade, a tax which apart altogether from the improbability of Government sanctioning it, it would be most unwise for the committee even to suggest in any shape or form So we entirely abandoned that idea and dissociate ourselves absolutely from it. We fell back upon the original position that the tax was wrong in principle and harassing in practice. At the same time we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that a matter of ten Lakhs of revenue is of some importance even to a wealthy Municipality like Bombay. We have therefore again approached the Commissioner and asked for the entire removal of the tax on grain and sugar, the two principal articles of commerce on the octroi schedule. We think a beginning might be made with these and that the Corporation should steadily aim at the entire abolition of all town duties as their revenue from other sources increases. There the matter stands at present. We can only state one case from the trade point of view and press it, and I believe our claim has the sympathy of the Commissioner. It is a question of ways and means. I bequeath to future committees the task of unceasingly pressing in a reasonable and proper manner of course this claim till Octroi Duties are entirely abolished from the Town and Island of Bombay.

THE SUPPRESSION OF PLAGUE.

I must touch only shortly other matters which have claimed our attention one of these being the methods adopted by Government for the suppression of plague. It is now six years since in this room one of our members urged upon us the advisability of pressing the authorities to insist upon universal inoculation. At that time the suggestion was received with apathy, if not with indifference and nothing much was done or attempted beyond communicating a resolution to Government. Since then the Committee have not felt impelled to take any active steps till last September, when the subject again engaged their serious attention. The fact is, gentlemen, all preventive measures and remedies have utterly failed except one. Public money and municipal money has been spent like water upon inspection, evacuation, segregation, disinfecting, exposure to heat, light and air, with great hopes of each method in succession, but with comparatively small result. Plague has remained. The only preventive proved to be effective in innumerable cases supported by the very strongest statistical evidence is the one we looked at and failed to press home six years ago, namely inoculation. Against compulsory inoculation the authorities have set their faces. In again urging universal inoculation on the attention of Government the Committee have supported it by a scheme which in their opinion has very considerable merit which if successful would have the effect desired and which if it did not catch on would result in no loss. It commended itself to the Committee. I shall not stop to describe it. I only wish to make it clear that it is to inoculation that we pin our faith, not to this particular scheme or any other. Beyond a formal acknowledgment from Government we have heard nothing. I only trust that this not the prelude to its being indefinitely pigeonholed. Because, gentlemen, we are not the least proud of our plague; we are really anxious to get rid of it and to see the last of it. While it must always remain a marvel how well our city and our commerce has withstood its ravages in the past seven years and how little its presence has really interfered with our business. Still we do feel and are feeling the strain most notably in the matter of the supply of labour. This labour problem is a very serious one and one which the Chamber as a Chamber can do little to solve. It is to be hoped that the attention which the Committee have called to it in the most appropriate quarters will not prove to have been of no avail.

JURORS' GRIEVANCES.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury through the ready and practical sympathy of the Chief Justice who courteously gave up valuable time to discuss with a sub-Committee some of your grievances, your Committee have been permitted to bring about certain ameliorations in the hardships of your lot, certain relaxations of the stiffness of the rules governing you. Of these advantages you will receive due notice on the next occasion that the Sheriff does you the honour of calling upon you to serve his Majesty in this capacity. Our very cordial thanks are due to Sir Lawrence Jenkins.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

We have further conferred with the Minister for Education and we believe we have come to a good understanding with him as to the system and subjects of commercial education best likely to arrive at satisfactory results. This is a very difficult but none the less important subject. Many of us hold conflicting opinions upon it. I do not propose to expound either my own or the Committee's opinion. But to two points I would call your attention. Firstly the officer at present in charge of the education of this presidency is most anxious to make commercial education a practical success and will welcome any suggestions to this end which you may make, and secondly our Secretary keeps a record of candidates who have passed the prescribed tests and I shall be glad if you will bear this in mind and apply to him for the names of suitable lads when you have vacancies in your offices. That old but ever green question of

A STANDARD TIME FOR ALL INDIA

Has again been before us. It came informally to my knowledge that the Government of Bombay would not be averse to adopting Madras time if the Bombay public clearly intimated its wish that this should be done. So we discussed it in Committee and found we had at last hit upon a subject upon which there was a quite irreconcileable difference of opinion. This was quite refreshing gentlemen. We did not dissolve in confusion and appeal to our constituents. We just allowed the matter to drop for the time. However it came up again later by a reference from the Bengal Chamber in which the adoption of a standard time for all India, admittedly a most inconvenient arrangement when Karachi and Rangoon are considered, was subordinated to a proposal that India should be divided into an Eastern and Western Zone each with its own standard time. True solar time in Calcutta to be the Eastern Zone time and the Western Zone time to vary only by three minutes from the true solar time of Bombay. On this occasion the Committee felt the question to be of sufficient interest to warrant them consulting you. But apparently, gentlemen, the matter was treated by you with small concern because the few replies we did receive could only be considered quite inconclusive upon any of the alternative submitted. So we remain where we are, keeping our own time and travelling by rail by Madras time. As usual we have had many communications with Government on

SUBJECTS OF GENERAL INTEREST

to us, such as Registration of Mortgages, Registration of Partnerships, Registration of Books of Account, increased use of currency notes Stamp Duty on Insurance Policies, Refund of countervailing duties on Sugar, terms for feeder railways, cost of inland telegrams &c., &c. for our action in connection with all of which I must refer you to the report. I have touched upon some of the most important of the questions which have come under our consideration, questions affecting the general welfare of our commerce. I have now shortly to direct your attention to important improvements in the internal organization of the Chamber. These improvements are three in number. In the first place the administration of the Measurement Department has been thoroughly overhauled. An Inspector has been appointed and a system of check instituted which will go far to prevent certain grave irregularities which were the subject of comment last year. It is doubtful if members generally realize how much detailed supervision and office superintendence this branch of the Chamber's work required. It has been no small labour and has taken up a great deal of time to reorganise this Department and the Committee look forward with hopefulness to a more satisfactory working of it in future. But it will always require constant supervision by the Secretary. To indicate the direction from which danger arises I may say that your Committee has approached Government with a request to include our measurers in the list of public servants within the meaning of these words as used in the Indian Penal Code. The effect of this will be that the mere act of offering a bribe to any of our Measurers to induce him to give a false certificate will constitute a criminal offence. At present this is not the case and although we had very clear proof that a bribe had been offered to one of our staff, we were advised by our Solicitors that the measurer not having accepted the bribe no act of cheating had been effected and a conviction would be almost certainly unobtainable. It is not reasonable to ask our staff to commit by accepting a bribe for the sake of obtaining the conviction of the real criminal, an act which in itself is criminal and which at some future time might be brought up against them. If therefore Government can assist us in this matter and class our measurers as public servants in the same way as Railway and Port Trust employes are classed the position will be considerably improved. Next we have tackled in a most painstaking way the mass of papers known as the Chamber publications The statistics we publish have grown up to their present dimensions over a long period of years something being added every now and then till the total was getting far beyond what was really necessary and was found to contain a good deal of repetition and still more useless information I make no pretence to minimize the work this complete recasting of these publications has given to your Committee. It was week after week and day after day with long hours of patient consideration Your Committee are fairly representative and there is not much going on in Bombay in which one or other of them is not interested. Hence when Mr. A suggested that such and such statistics be omitted Mr. B hastened to explain that these were the only figures of any value to him in the whole range of circulars. We had to proceed very cautiously often going back on what we thought we had completed and modifying it again. The work consisted of reclassification, condensing, combining some tables with others, clearing out redundancies, adding new information &c. The result is we believe a very complete set of publications setting forth in a clear and concise manner the statistics to which in the past members have been accustomed. If here and there a member finds his own particular figures put in a new place or grouped rather differently I ask him to accept this little inconvenience for the sake of the general good. In a few weeks the new form will be familiar and the old one forgotten. I need scarcely say that we did not take all this trouble and do all this work merely for the sake of amusement. There was a very practical object in it, namely economy, and we estimate the saving in printing expenses on the new as compared with the old form of the Chamber's publications will amount in a year to quite an appreciable sum. I do not know exactly how much, but it will not be in hundreds of rupees; it will be in thousands. And the third heading of internal administration is the most important, the most welcome, the most satisfactory of all. I refer to the affiliation with the Chamber for Secretarial purposes of the two great Associations with whom the Chamber has always had such cordial relations, the Cotton Trade Association and the Millowners' Association. The old system with certain joint staff arrangements and divided responsibility was not altogether satisfactory. Friendly conferences with the two other Associations revealed the fact that there existed no real difficulties in bringing about the proposed affiliation and the details presented little trouble. Each body had before it the excellent example of Bengal which formed a model for us, where some twelve or fourteen Associations carry on their work under the same Secretarial staff in the same building with facility, efficiency and economy, We confidently look forward to the same result. The basis of the arrangement is an annual payment by the Cotton Trade and Millowners, Associations to the Chamber in return for which the Chamber performs the Secretarial work for these Associations. Each body, of course, retains its entire individuality and freedom. The new plan is in its experimental stage at present but will, without doubt become a permanent system. It was with regret that the Committee on approaching the Underwriters Association with the object of effecting a similar affiliation found that that body preferred to recede from its old connection with the Chamber and from 1st January of this year it has done so. As an Underwriter I thought this was a mistake and perhaps if other members of the Chamber who are also underwriters agree with me our next Annual Report may record a change of attitude on the part of that Association I may mention only

ONE OTHER MATTER

about which you are sure to hear a good deal more in a current year. It occurred almost simultaneously to the Committee of the Bengal Chamber and to this Committee that a conference of Indian Chamber of Commerce now and again for the discussion of susbjects of general commercial interest would be productive of good. There are a great many such subjects and the present method of each Chamber independently addressing Government or taking such other action as may be necessary and then asking other Chambers if they think well of it to support its action is somewhat clumsy and is wanting in that coherency and strength which a joint representation from a conference of the Chambers in India would possess. An informal exchange of views has accordingly taken place with the Bengal Chamber. We have willingly conceded to Calcutta the honour of arranging for the first Congress on the understanding that the second should be held in Bombay. I have learned unofficially that the Bengal Chamber is now making the necessary enquiry preliminary to inviting this and other Chambers to send delegates to Calcutta to the first Congress to be held next cold weather. There is no idea of Annual Conferences but if the first is successful it will in due course devolve upon this Chamber to make the necessary arrangements for another. I conclude by according the Committee's warm acknowledgments to the Secretary and staff for their efficient work during the year. Owing to the improvements in the internal organisation of the Chamber to which I have referred it has been an unusually heavy year for Mr. Eaton and the furlough to which he is shortly looking forward has been well earned. The finances of the Chamber call for no special comment. You will notice a slight change in the system of showing our annual accounts a change advisable to prevent misunderstanding as to the true results of the Measurement Department.

MR. H. E. E. PROCTOR.

Mr. H. E. E. Proctor said :—in seconding the adoption of the report, referring to the subject of Railways, said :—As a Chamber of Commerce, the transport and handling of commodities is a matter which calls for our careful attention, and in this respect your Committee have always been ready to press the claims of this port. When the new Dock is ready Bombay should be able to easily cope with the trade which has already outgrown the present Dock accommodation, but if the Docks are to fulfil the purpose for which they are being built and to be justified by the increased trade which is reasonably expected, the railways into Bombay must be able to meet the increased demands which will be made upon them. As regards Trunk Lines, with the promise of the construction of the Nagda-Bara, Muttra Line in the near future, the doubling of the G. I. P. as far as Itarsi, and the construction of the Port Trust Railway. I think we may at present rest well content, but as regards Feeder Lines it appears to me that the Chamber has still much to press for.

LIGHT RAILWAYS.

In order to develop this country properly, the construction of Light Railways to act as Feeders to the Trunk Lines is, I consider, an absolute necessity. As shown in Mr. Robertson's Report the mileage of lines constructed by Government under their programme during the last 7 years has averaged 522 miles a year. There are at present before Government projects aggregating over 13,000 miles which at the above rate of construction, if maintained will take over 25 years to complete. If we are to have these Feeder Lines built by Government and included in the programme, we shall have to wait a very long time for them, and I therefore think they must be made by private enterprise, and to attain this Government must offer terms which will be sufficiently good to attract the public to invest their money in them. This cannot be said of the terms now offered and Mr. Robertson in his Report suggested better ones including a guarantee of 3 per cent in gold, but your Committee in putting before Government the terms which they consider good enough to attain this object have not asked for any guarantee, partly because they know that Government are opposed to grant such a guarantee, but chiefly because they consider that the better rebate terms as proposed by them, which you will have seen in the Report, will be sufficient to attract capital in this country, and not lay any burden upon Government. It is difficult to understand the delay in settling terms as it appears to me that by the construction of Feeder Lines Government have everything to gain in the first place, they get the lines which eventually become their property built on favourable terms Secondly by their construction more land is brought under cultivation and the land revenue consequently increased, and thirdly it surely must be sound policy to encourage the people of this country to invest their money in such local enterprises and so give them a personal interest In the development of their own country. I trust, therefore, that when we meet next year our Committee will be in a position to report that Government have agreed to grant the terms we have put before them, as until they do private enterprise will not be forthcoming for this purpose and the development of the country will be retarded.

INOCULATION.

I should like to say that I quite agree with what the Chairman has said on the subject of inoculation. So far as we can see, inoculation is the only remedy which has so far been of any use against plague. All others have failed, but wherever inoculation has been tried on a large scale it has been a marked success. The Mulkowal incident was much to be deplored but it did not in any way affect the value of inoculation any more than the use of impure vaccine would affect the value of vaccination but the refusal of Government to make any pronouncement in the case has done more to discredit inoculation than many such mishaps could possibly have done and their attitude in so refusing while still apparently favouring inoculation is difficult to understand. The Committee wrote to Government on this subject on the 1st September in the hopes that something might be done before the annual epidemic set in. Five months and a-half have elapsed without a reply and it is now too late to do anything this season, but I trust the incoming Committee will not let the matter drop and that they will meet with more success than we have done.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

There is one other matter which I should like to mention for the consideration of Members and particularly for the incoming Committee, and that is the desirability of having sub-Committees on the various interests which engage the attention of the Committee. In a small Committee representing so many different interests, it is impossible for all Members to be conversant with or be experts in all the subjects which are brought before them and I therefore think it is both desirable and expedient as well as conducive to the efficiency of the Chamber to have permanent sub-Committees for the different branches of our work say for Railways, Piecegoods, Shipping &c These Sub-Committees would work under and submit their Reports to the General Committee and I would be composed of say 5 members one or two of which would be on the General Committee and the rest chosen outside. I have already advocated this in Committee, and I feel sure that if adopted it would be a great help to the General Committee The system is in force in Calcutta where, I understand it works very well. (Applause).

MR. C. H. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. C. H. Armstrong in supporting the resolution said:—As the successor, and I must thank you Gentleman, for having elected me Chairman of your Chamber to Mr. J. M. Dick whose departure I am sure we all much regret it falls to me to say a few words on the report which is now in your hands. It appears to me from the great variety of subjects dealt with in the report and I think it will be evident to you also that the work of this chamber is steadily increasing. A trial has been made this year of permanent sub-committees and I think the system is capable and worthy of development, but an objection that I can see is that the work of the Chairman and of the Secretary will thereby be increased.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The report deals at some length with Railway matters and I muss congratulate our Ohairman that during his term of office a vertual sanction has been given to the Nagda-Barna-Muttra scheme a line which has been zealowy advested by this Chamber for many years. The complete report will also contain very interesting correspondence with the officials of the G. I. P Railway on the delay in the transport of produce last season. The figures are of much interestand deserve careful study. I have every confidence in the management of this great line and I believe that if the Government of India will only promptly allot the funds that are needed and some very necessary work has quite lately been taken in hand—the difficulties we have complained of will shortly disappear. I would urge and strongly urge upon Government the necessity on their great trunk lines of keeping well ahead of the traffic and of not being forced after the necessity has been clearly proved to provide funds, for extensions and alterations which take sometimes years to complete for delay in this matter hampers trade and loses business. Then, Gentlemen there is the new Dock schemr and there is the Port Trust Railway both of which are urgently needed by the trade in connection with railway extensions on this side of India. A subject briefly alluded to in the Report is the Commission on the short reeling of grey yarns which was appointed by government last September to frame rules for the enforcement of the act. The Commission after several meetings drew up a report which was signed by all the members but the representative of the millowners association dissented on certain points. The report has now been in the hands of the Government of India for about three months and I hope it may not be long before some action is taken for the matter is of considerable importance to the trade. The report will I belive commend itself to you as it has already done to some well known members of the Millowners Association.

FISCAL QUESTION.

And now, Gentlemen, as regards the coming year Railway matters will no doubt occupy a good deal of our time, and the Labour question is one your Committee will have to carefully watch but perhaps the most important matter we shall have to deal with is the fiscal question and as the Chairman of the new committee I think it only right that on this occasion I should say a few words on this very important and intricate question. I can only deal with the matter in the most general way as the time at my disposal is limited and my remarks must not necessarily be taken as representing the view of this Chamber as no effort has yet been made to ascertain the opinions of members. Well, Gentlemen, I may say that I am unable to concur in the far-reaching preferential and protective proposals that have been put forward by Mr. Chamberlain. I am unable to see the great advantages England is to get from her Colonies for the preference she is to accord to their produce. I am unable to see that engerness on the part of the Colonies for a largely increased import of manufactured goods from Great Britain on a lower scale of duties than at present and under the scheme as it has been put forward. I think we have a right to expect a desire of this kind. In fact, Gentlemen, I am unable to see how a one-sided farrangement, is likely to be of material benefit to the 42 millions inhabiting Great Britain. I am not one to decry the Imperial idea but this after all is a matter of pounds, shilling and pence and where condition are so varied an amicable and a lasting agreement seems to me improbable. I am glad the question has been raised however and welcome discussion because perhaps in some small degree Englands fiscal system might be modified with the object of securing for her more favorable treatment in certain foreign markets where in recent years the work of commercial treaties has become a fine art but this is a very different thing to general or wholesale protection—a system which leads to overproduction—to monopolies which, and especially in this country would benefit the producer at the expense of the consumer. But, Gentlemen, this chamber will not be asked for an opinion as regards the fical policy of the United Kingdom. What we shall be asked for is an opinion as regards the position of India in a general scheme of preference for the Empire and although there may be somewhere who may disagree with me as regards the best policy for the United Kingdom there are many I think who will agree with me that India has greatly prospered under her present system and that a change seems unadvisable. We are, Gentlemen, a large exporting country and we desire favorable treatment in foreign markets. Well with an exception here and there and no system that can be devised will ever be perfect. I think we get it, and any action on our part which might check our exports and so lessen our favorable balance of trade might be a serious matter for this country. Now, Gentlemen, let me give you a very few figures. In 1901-2 India imported merchandise including Government stores of a value of 80 crores of rupees and she exported produce &c of a value of 124 crores and a half. We imported from the United Kingdom in the same period 59 and a half crores and we exported to the United Kingdom 31 croves some of which would be for transhipment and re-export to foreign markets. From foreign countries that would chiefly be affected by a preferential protective scheme i.e. countries on the Continent of Europe, the United States, South America and one or two others we imported 17 crores, and we exported to them 44 1-2 crores. Now, Gentlemen, ask you to bear these last two items specially in mind, we imported from these countries 17 crores and we exported to these countries 44 and a half crores. For 1902-3 the comparison is even more remarkable imports 14 1-4 crores exports 49 crores. Now if a change of policy was decided on apart altogether from the question as to how it might affect our exports how much of these 14 to 17 crores of imports would it be wise for us to tax. On analysing the figures we find that imports of a value of some crores consist of articles which we require, which England does not produce and which so far as I can see the colonies will never be able to supply us with. What then remains a comparatively small amount of from 9 or 10 to about 12 crores against an export to the countries I have named of 44 to 49 crores of rupees. Of course, Gentlemen, we could give the United Kingdom a preference in another way by putting an export duty on our shipments of produce to these foreign countries but a proposal of this kind will eagerly never be made and in any case it could never meet I imagine with the approval of Indian Chamber of Commerce. Now gust a few remarks in conclusion as regards the import of 9 or 10 to about 12 crores that I have alluded to. Much of this consists of materials for clothing and of small cheap articles of various kinds which the poor of this country need and an additional duty of say 5 per cent would be a serious tax on consumers of small means. Some of the articles I allude to might be made in Great Britain if she cared to manufacture them but so far as I can see England can employ her people to better advantage on more expensive goods and I doubt if a moderate additional duty on these foreign supplies would tempt her to import for instance more of our cotton and wish it to manufacture the cheap low class goods we are now receiving from the continent. Well, Gentlemen these are points for consideration and for discussion and these are points with others on which when the time comes we must be prepared to vote and whatever the decision of this Chamber and of the Government of India of in this matter I hope it will be for the benefit of India and for the welfare of the millions amongst whom we live. And with these few remarks Gentlemen I beg to support the proposal for the adoption of the report.

MR. MARSHALL REID.

Mr. Marshall Reid in further supporting the adoption of the report said:—There is one point in connection with the affairs on the Chamber of Commerce, to which it seems to me far too little attention has been paid in the past and that is the attitude of Government towards commercial and industrial questions of all sorts. I do not think it would be far off the mark to say that Government adopt no attitude at all and when such questions are forced upon their attention they are usually dealt with in such a manner as to lead one to suppose that the chief object of Government is to get them disposed of with the least possible expenditure of time. It has been the tradition of this Chamber to talk with satisfaction of the cordial and dignified relations existing between Government and this Chamber and of the prestige gained by the Chamber therefrom.

GOVERNMENT'S NEGLECT OF COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

Well, gentlemen, this may be so, and perhaps we are the happy possessors of cordiality, dignity and prestige but are they really attributed to by very proud of when they are bought at the price of a long continued series of courteous correspondence resulting in the Commercial and Industrial interests of India generally and of Bombay in particular, being very much neglected by Government. If you consider the history of our Railways, our Mill and other industries, or our Agriculture, you will find it difficult to name more than a very few instances in which Government have gone out of their way to do anything for us while on the other hand they have been ready enough to put a monstrous excise duty on our cotton manufactures to draw enormous profits from our railway companies and spend them elsewhere, while leaving us with our own projected important lines unconstructed and our existing lines purposely blocked and our trade hampered for want of sufficient facilities for the transit of our produce. As regards our agriculture on which of course our commerce so largely depends Government have taken away our able Director of Agriculture just as his energy and experience were beginning to bear fruit. When I speak of Government you will of course understand that I mean the Government of India, not the local Government, because as I consider quite reasonably, commercial interests are considered to be of Imperial importance and can only properly be dealt with by one authority and that the Central Governing Authority. But while I consider that such questions can only be dealt with by that Central Authority my complaint is that they are not dealt with in the efficient and earnest manner which they deserve; with the result that the Acts of Government and their decisions on matters placed before them are often very unsatisfactory and occasionally wrong.

SUGAR DUTIES.

We have a very simple instance in the case of the sugar duties, levied originally owing to Government being led to believe that the comparatively unimportant sugar refining industry was the very heart and soul of the great Sugar growing industry of the country, whereas the fact is that the comparative want of prosperity of the sugar refiners (if they were not prosperous) was directly and solely due to the long continued prosperity of the sugar growing industry and to the consequent high price of raw sugar in India. If this is not so, why has Mauritius, in spite of having to pay freight and Customs charges, been able to ship its thousands of tons of refined sugar to India for so many years, and why have Indian refiners, even in the days when they were protected by countervailing duties (which made the simple ryot pay so dearly for his necessities) gone to Java to buy raw sugar in order to refine it and sell it in India. But perhaps the less said about the sugar duties the better. Sugar legislation during the past few years has consisted of a series of what look more like huge practical jokes than anything else, though they have been rather grim jokes to a good many traders trying to carry on their legitimate business. The legislation regarding the Dutch duties constituted a farce which ended creditably to Government only in the admission that they had been wrong, while the enactments of August 28th and December 3rd must have left the Members of Government sadder, but let us hope, wiser men and left a good many merchants in India sadder but unfortunately also poorer men.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Now it is not my wish to make any attack on the members of the Department of Finance and Commerce, my intention is quite the contrary, for I have the greatest respect and admiration for the Members of that Department and for the enormous amount of hard work they get through, but my complaint is of the machinery of Government which compels men, whose hands are already far too full of intricate financial problems, to deal with or at any rate dispose of much expert work of which they cannot be expected to have any expert knowledge or the time in which to acquire it. On this account I would urge this Chamber not to rest until we get Government to make such arrangements as will ensure the Commercial interests of India generally and Bombay in particular receiving the attention they require. And I do not think the Chamber's efforts are likely to be in vain, because the Viceroy obviously realised the necessity of some change when he drew up his commercial bureau scheme. It is much to be regretted that that scheme was put forward in such a way that it could only command the half-hearted support of the various Chambers of Commerce. But we have to acknowledge the broad-mindedness of the Viceroy who when he saw that the lines of his scheme were not in accordance with the views of those most interested, unhesitatingly withdrew it. Now, gentlemen, what do we want? I think the first thing is that our appeals and references to Government should be treated in a thorough and sympathetic manner, and to ensure this an officer of Government should be appointed whose business should be to study commercial questions and to keep in close touch with the Commercial and banking communities. In the Department of Finance and Commerce, Finance takes up so much time and I thought that Commerce must be left out in the cold, and a simple remedy would be to strengthen this department numerically, and appropriate one of the members to the commercial work. I do not think Government need look outside the present personnel of the Department for the right man. Constant correspondents and interviews with the merchants and manufacturers in the different commercial centres of India would soon enable the Commercial Secretary to grasp his work and we should find that our honest and serious proposals, instead of being treated (as they apparently often are) with indifference or even suspicion, would receive the attention which they surely deserve and which they get in other countries. From commercial questions there would be a natural step later on to agricultural and industrial matters on which commerce is really so dependent and we should eventually find ourselves in possession of a Ministry of agriculture, commerce and industry assisting to develop the country which up to now is far behind almost every country in the world in internal development. Let us first of all however have our Commercial Secretary and let Government seriously assist such spontaneous movements as have been made lately for the improvement of agriculture in this Presidency and the rest must come in time.

THE HON. MR. MOSES.

The Hon. Mr. Moses in proposing a vote of thanks to the retiring Committee, said :—I deem it a great privilege to be entrusted once more with the pleasing duty of proposing a vote of thanks to the retiring Committee. In doing so, I must express our heartfelt thanks to those gentlemen (who in addition to their own duties,) have devoted so much time and attention during the past year in considering every question bearing upon the various branches of trade of this great Port. The Report bears eloquent testimony to the important work performed by them to our entire satisfaction for which we are very grateful. In the matter of Nagda-Bara-Muttra line I consider the Committee are to be congratulated upon the success they have achieved through their persistent efforts in inducing Government to sanction its final survey, and I trust its construction may now be ordered without unnecessary delay. The line will afford greater facilities for bringing the produce from Inland to his port for shipment. He will also prove an invaluable auxiliary to the great enterprises undertaken by our Port Trust in the construction of one of the largest Docks in the East.

THE MILL INDUSTRY

Was in a fairly satisfactory condition during the best part of the year; demand for China being well sustained at remunerative rates, supported by high prices ruling for silver and the consequent improvement in China exchanges. At first the Straits Settlements were buying silver, and later on, the Indian Government entered the market to replenish their stocks of rupees in the currency coffers. But this prosperity was unhappily shortlived, as towards the close of the year the reported short crops of American cotton, immediately gave occasion for unparalleled speculation which forced prices to a level that has not been attained since the American war in 1864-5. Mid Americans touched 9s. per lb and Gin Broach over Rs. 300 per candy. Such prohibitive prices caused many of the mills to be closed, whilst others worked short time. It is a great pity, that one of the largest and most important Industries in the world should be at the mercy of a handful of speculators who have no bona fide interest in the industry at stake, and who push it up prices to unwarrantably high level for their own gain and without consideration for the interest of mill-owners and the distress of tens of thousands mill hands who are thus thrown out of employment and rendered destitute. This deplorable state of affairs has been brought to the notice of the Home Government and was considered of such material importance that our august Sovereign, the King Emperor, alluded to it in his speech from the throne on the opening of the Parliament. His Majesty urged the advisability of increasing the growth of cotton in suitable parts of his own dominions. I am glad to notice that the Indian Government have already taken steps for the establishment of experimental farms in Bengal, Assam, Burma, and the Central Provinces under European supervision for the production of long stapled cotton and when such steps are taken in West Africa and other parts of the British Empire, I am sure, will effectually deal a death blow to the future "corners" in cotton.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Gentlemen, with your permission, I shall now touch but with great diffidence upon a subject that occupies attention at Home to the exclusion almost of all other subjects. It has caused a dissension in the Cabinet and compelled many prominent members to sever their connection with their leader,—I mean the Fiscal question. The Right Hon'ble Mr. Chamberlain is such a believer in this reform, that he has sacrificed his position and is devoting both time and money in laying before the country the necessity of changes in the Tariff. It now remains to be seen how far his efforts may succeed a general election alone can decide. We are not going to discuss here how this preferential tariff will work in England and the Colonies, but what we are concerned in, is, how will it serve India's interests, if it is introduced here. I have read with much interest the most oppertune pronouncement of the views, of our Indian Government on this highly important subject, and I can safely characterize it as being one of the most succinct lucid and statesmanlike despatches that has ever emanated from the Viceregal Council, giving a clear exposition of the subject matter in all its bearings. Whilst I consider it premature to express a definite opinion on the subject, which is at best in a crude state not knowing exactly what its advocates mean to propose with regards to India, I think we had better not be mixed up with it; but if we are to be dragged into this Tariff War, in that case, India should have a free hand to protect her industries against all corners, inculding even the mother country,—a privilege which I understand is now already enjoyed by the Colonies. You must remember, Gentlemen, that India is an exporting country, and if to please Home Government we were to place a preferential duty against foreign imports, which comprise only 25 per cent of total imports our gain will be small and the risk which we might run of retaliation by foreigners to penalize our exports (even by way of spite) would be great. Admiring as I do the despatch of the Government, I still more admire the able minute appended to it by our able Finance Minister, Sir Edward Law says that every precaution should be taken to avoid tariff wars which if once began may even temporarily put our export trade to a disadvantage. Thus imperiling the stability of exchange the confidence in which has been in some measure secured after ten years of heavy sacrifices." Now, I entirely agree with these sentiments, but I would pause here to inquire as to the heavy sacrifices which have been made. Who has made those sacrifices? Surely, not the Government whose coffers have been overflowing in spite of famines and famine expenditure; not the official classes who get their pensions in gold, who draw their exchange compensation, which I do not grudge, as they deserve it and who also get their salaries practically in gold not the landlord or the usurer who gets his return in the appreciated rupee, not the consumers of imports who get their commodities for a fewer number of rupees, these consumers being mostly the well-to-do classes. Then who has made those heavy sacrifices? It is the producer he be the comparatively well-to-do planter or manufacturer, or the humble cultivator of the soil. Hitherto it has been the fashion to tell us that no losses work the name have been inflicted by the debased rupee. On the contrary all have gained including the tax-payer, whose taxes have been recently remitted. I have always thought strongly on the point and have voiced my feelings, and indicated the nature of the heavy losses inflicted on those who are ignorant and helpless. It is a melancholy satisfaction to me to find that so able a man as our Finance Minister is aware of the heavy sacrifices which have been made, but still unaware that these sacrifices have been made by those who are least able to stand them. It often happens in this world that to those who have much more is given: I conclude by saying that every credit is due to our Government who have approached this complicated subject with great caution and we cannot do better than leave it in the hands of H. E. the Viceroy, who seems to have grasped the situation properly and as the guardian of our interests, and specially those of the poor agriculturists, I am sure he will see that India's interest is not sacrificed at the altar of the Fiscal Reform! With these remarks, I beg to propose that the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the outgoing Committee, and the Secretary.

Mr. H. Courtenay Wright seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. Abercrombie proposed that the following gentlemen

WRITERS AND READERS.

Ben Jonson's complete works, in a standard edition of, probably, nine 8vo volumes, is announced by Mr Henry Frowde. The Delegates of the Clarendon Press have long had this work in contemplation and have secured the co-operation of Prof C. H. Herford and of Mr Percy Simpson, who have been engaged for ten years or more on a critical examination of Ben Jonson's text. The new edition will be uniform with the Oxford editions of dramatists, in which series Kyd and Lyly have already appeared.

Mr. John Murray's doctors tell him to be wise in time and after twenty-two years of almost incessant work attake rest. Accordingly, he is leaving London for St. Moritz where he will spend six weeks.

The collected edition of Mr. Swinburne's poems is to be in six volumes, at six shillings net and will only be sold in sets. It is likely that the issue will be followed by a companion set containing Mr. Swinburne's dramatic verse. His publishers are Messrs Chatto.

Mr. Hall Caine's new novel will have the title The Prodigal Son. As this might suggest he returns in it to the broad human themes of which he wrote in the Deemster and the Bondman. The story itself is placed in a modern seeting, amid scenes partly Icelandic partly English.

Sir Walter Besant's books about London will probably be read longer than some of his novels. The hold on readers of the one which he entitled London is likely to be strengthened by a pretty edition of it which Messrs. Chatto are issuing in their St. Martin's Library. The book first appeared in 1892 and parts of it earlier formed articles in Harper's Magazin.

Subjects like national efficiency and physical degeneration have been much discussed recently. A book which has a relationship to them is announced by Messrs. Chapman. It is entitled Success Among the Nations, and is by Dr. Emil Reich. Described as a whole, the book is an examination into the causes which have led to national success in the past, and an inquiry into the probable future of existing Imperial nations.

Mr. Edmund Gosse has accepted an invitation from the Societe des Conferences in Paris, to deliver an address on the relations of English poetry to French literature, on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 9. In the evening of the same day Mr. Gosse will be entertained at dinner by a large number of French writers. Mr. Maurice Barres, M. Emile Verhaeren, M. Maurice Maeterlinck, and M. Anatole France are among those who have promised to be present and the chair will be taken by the poet of Les Trophees, M. J. M. de Heredia.

Mr. Murray is to publish a book on Lucretia Borgia according to original documents and correspondence, of her day. It has been translated from the German of the late Ferdinand Gregorovius by Mr John Leslie Garner. Next week Mr. Murray will also have ready The House of Quiet, a book of an exceptional kind. In it a Government official, forced by ill health live to in retirement in the country, writes the story of his childhood, education, and his religious experiences. It is anonymous.

A new series of monographs is announced by Mr. John Lane, under the title Living Masters of Music. The aim is to further the growing interest in music, by setting out the work of those who are its makers. The volumes will be biographical bibliographical, and critical. The first one, which Miss Rosa Newmarch has written, deals with Mr. Henry J. Wood. Mr. Alfred Kalisch is writing of Mr. Richard Strauss, Mr. K. J. Buckley of Mr. Edward Elgar, Mr. E. A. Baughan of Paderewski and Mr. Fuller Maitland of Joachim.

A group of young clergymen contribute papers to a book which Messrs. Longman are publishing under the title "The Common Hope." As a collection, they give the "first fruits of ministerial experience in thought and life," and they have been edited by the Rev. Rosslyn Bruce, of St. Anne's, Soho. The Bishop of Stepney, who contributes an introduction, further describes the motive of the book as being—To give some expression, based on actual experience, to the conviction that the ministry of the Church of England affords an unequalled opportunity of service to our day and generation and a career full not only of responsibility and trial, but also and chiefly, of privilege and happiness.

A marriage notable in English literary history sprang from the coming to this country of French emigres after the Revolution. It was of course, the marriage of Fanny Burney, about whom Mr. Austin Dobson has just written a delightful volume, with General D'Arblay. The story of it is told afresh in a book by Miss Constance Hill, which Mr. John Lane is now about to publish. Miss Hill describes the life and goings of the little colony of French people which there was at the village of Mickleham, in Surrey. The volume is illustrated.

There reaches us the first number of a "Bulletin," which is to be published early in each term by the Cambridge University Press, giving information about its new books. Among other coming works it mentions one on the ancient libraries ofChristchurch Priory and St. Augustine's Abbey at Canterbury and St. Martin's Priory at Dover. The book is based on the catalogues of these libraries, which have now for the first time been collected, with an introduction by Dr. M. R. James. Needless to say in the Middle Ages Canterbury was a great home of books.

A theological work by Professor Edward Cairl is appearing through Messrs. MacLehose and Messrs Macmillan. It consists of the Gifford Lectures delivered at Glasow in the sessions of 1901-2, and it subjects is the Evolution of Theology in the Greek Philosophers. Professor Cairl says:—I have endeavoured, so far as was possible within the limits of such a course of lectures to give an account of those ideas of Greek philosophy which have most fatefully affected the subsequent development of theological thought. Most of the lectures have been rewritten, and there are three new ones.

The Countess of Warwick takes special interests in the lighter branches of agriculture as employments for women. In this association she is editor of the "Woman's Agricultural Times," which is now to be revived as a quarterly. It was started in June 1899 as a monthly but such an issue being found too costly it was suspended last June. To the first quarterly issue Lady Warwick is herself contributing a paper on gardens. It will also contain an article by Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox.

Mrs. Stuard Boyd has written a novel entitled "The Man in the Wood," and Messrs. Chapman will publish it in the spring.—Mr. Arnold Bennett has finished a story which Messrs. Chatto announce in their spring list. The title of it is "A Great Man." Next week Mr. David Christie Murray's story "V. C." will be ready. It is a "chronicle of Castle Barfield and of the Crimea," and so of English life and war.—Mr. Adolph Danziger's work "Jewish Forerunners of Christianity," is appearing at once with Mr. Murry. He has also nearly ready Mrs. Burton Brown's book on recent excavations in the Roman Forum.—Mr. Earnest Myers has a volume of "Gathered Poems" appearing with Messrs. Macmillan. It contains the poems which he thinks as best worth preserving from the various volumes he has published during the last twenty-five years.—Mr. Brimley Johnson is just publishing another volume of the Proceedings of the Society for Psychicol Research. It contains an article by the honorary secretary, Mr. W. J. C. Piddington.

The following pages are the fruit of many years ptsent labour, says Mr. Meredith Morris of a volume, British Violin-Makers, which Messrs Chatto will publish at once tfor him.; He adds The author has spent nearly all the spare moments of his life in the active service of the King of Instruments, and the effort embodied herein is homage paid by a loyal subject of a worthy monarch. He treats of the modern school of violin-making with the amplitude and the respect which its importance demands, as may be gathered from the fact that during the past seven years he has examined over a thousand new instruments.

CAPTAIN BAEHME, commanding the cruiser "Guichen," has forwarded to the French Minister of Marine a report on the unsuccessful search which he made on the coast of Ireland for the missing transport "La Vienne." In the course of the report the captain refers to the great assistance rendered to him by the officials and clergy at Galway, and to many proofs of sympathy given by the people of the city on the occasion of the funeral of the stoker Martin in Galway Cemetery. The Dominican Fathers who officiated at the service assured Captain Baehme that the grave would be properly cared for.

SENOR SORIANO, speaking in the Spanish Chamber on January 27, remarked, in reference to the disturbances at Valencia, that the garrison there would not fire on the people. The speaker was interrupted by the President, but added, "They are a credit to the Spanish Army." The Minister of War, in his reply, severely stigmatised those Deputies who insulted the Chamber. After the sitting Senor Dato and Senor Bivona were commissioned to verify the shorthand report of Senor Soriano's speech.

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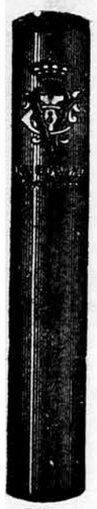

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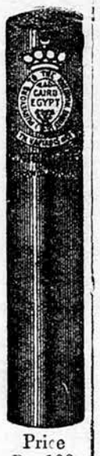

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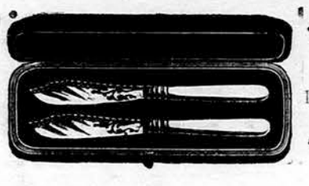

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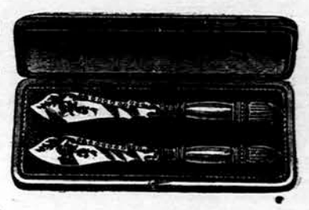

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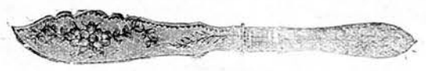

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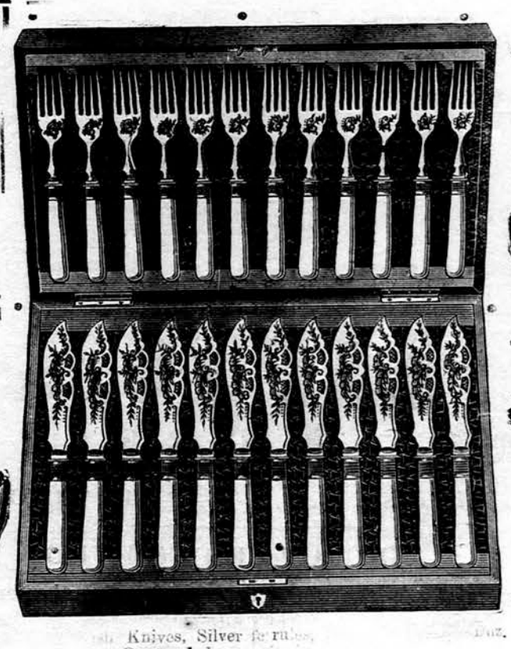

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